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SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET IN BUCHAREST

Voitec Reception

AU212035 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 21 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council, today received the delegation chiefs at the Bucharest consultative conference of representatives of parliamentary groups belonging to the Interparliamentary Union from the following countries: Bulgaria, CSSR, DPRK, Cuba, GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Hungary, USSR and the head of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam National Assembly who participated in the conference as observer.

The meeting, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and Ioan Ceterchi, chairman of the legislative council and head of the Romanian parliamentary delegation. Comrade Stefan Voitec cordially greeted those present. On behalf of the conference participants, Comrade Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Soviet parliamentary group; Miliko Tarabanov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly and chairman of the Bulgarian group; and Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the CSSR group, warmly thanked Romania for the good conditions created for the conference proceedings.

AGERPRES Report on Activities

AU231255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 23 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/2/1979--Between February 20 and 22 the consultative meeting of representatives of the parliamentary groups--members of the Interparliamentary Union--of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, D.P.R. of Korea, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union, took place in Bucharest. The delegations were led by Miliko Tarabanov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian national assembly, chairman of the Bulgarian group, Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, chairman of the Czechoslovak group, Leida March de la Torre, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, vice-chairman of the Cuban group, Kim Guk Hun, member of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly, Herbert Fechner, chairman of the group of the German Democratic Republic, Istvan Darvasi, member of the leadership of the Hungarian group, Dahyn Gotov, member of the Executive Committee of the group of the Mongolian People's Republic, Ryszard Wojna, member of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, Ioan Ceterchi, chairman ad-interim of the Romanian group, Aleksey P. Shitikov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., chairman of the Soviet group. The delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Hoang Minh, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission, also took part as observer.

The participants in the consultative meeting had an exchange of opinions regarding the outcome of the 65th conference of Interparliamentary Union (Bonn, September 5-13, 1978) and of the third parliamentary conference on security and cooperation problems in Europe (Vienna, May 3-9, 1978).

At the same time, an exchange of views took place during the meeting, regarding the preparation of the spring session of the Interparliamentary Union that will take place in Prague between April 16 and 21, 1979, and regarding the new parliamentary actions for the promotion of security and the development of cooperation in Europe.

Information of the foreign activity of the national groups and parliaments during 1979 also was exchanged. The proceedings took place in warm, comradely atmopshere. The wish of the participant groups to continuously develop the cooperation among them was also expressed. During their sojourn in Romania, the delegations visited economic and socio-cultural units of Bucharest and Sibiu.

POLAND, CSSR, GDR PARTIES SECURITY, COOPERATION STATEMENT

LD231200 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb, PAP--A joint statement of the Democratic Party, the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and the Liberal-Democratic Party of Germany was signed today in Warsaw. It concerns the international situation and the issues related to security, peace and cooperation. The document specifies the stand of the three parties on most significant political problems of contemporary world, points to the necessity of uniting all forces engaged in the matters of peace and security, in the implementation of the basic goals of mankind.

The document contains a detailed analysis of international situation. It states that thanks to the efforts of the socialist countries some progress has been achieved in detente processes. However some distressing phenomena are still observed in the world as well as hotbeds of tensions and conflicts.

Having condemned various forms of racism, neo-fascism, and expansionism, especially the anti-detente, hegemonistic policy of China, the signatories to the statement demand an end to the aggressive war against Vietnam. The defence of sovereignty and inviolability of Vietnam's borders, the statement reads, is today the goal of all progressive forces.

In the final part of the document the befriended parties state that their cooperation is an integral element of cooperation between their fraternal countries, which favours peace and social progress.

President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski today received Chairman of the Central Committee of the Czecholsovak Socialist Party, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Kucera and Chairman of the Liberal-Democratic party of Germany, Vice-President of the Council of State of the GDR Dr Manfred Gerlach.

The talks, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, covered further development of cooperation between the Democratic Party, the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and the Liberal-Democratic Party of Germany, with a special emphasis on the role of those political parties in consolidating peace and security in Europe, as well as cooperation between Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

BRIEFS

HIGHER SOVIET OIL PRICES--CEMA states will have to pay radically increased oil prices to their main supplier, the Soviet Union, this year. Soviet price demands are gradually approaching the OPEC countries' level. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union still grants important advantages to some larger consumer countries. According to energy experts of the Vienna Institute for International Comparative Economics, the price increase is 17.6 percent. The differentiated treatment of various Eastern states may be shown in the fact that the GDR had to pay only 32.1, CSSR 34.1, and Bulgaria 37.5 transferable rubles per ton of oil in 1976, whereas Poland paid 42.0 and Hungary 44.7 rubles. [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 Feb 79 p 11 WA]

ATA ANALYZES CAUSES OF U.S. DOLLAR CRISIS

LD250037 Tirana ATA in English 0911 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 24 Feb, ATA--"The capitalist and revisionist world," Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses in his work "Imperialism and the Revolution," "is in the grip of a grave economic and political, financial and military, ideological and moral crisis. The present crisis, which has shaken the entire structure and superstructure of the bourgeois and revisionist order, has made the general crisis of the capitalist system even deeper and more acute." Concrete expression of this is also the grave monetary crisis which has this order in its grip, affecting in the first place the U.S. dollar. The dollar exchange rate has continued to fall even after its second official devaluation in February 1973. Recently, the purchasing power of dollar in the international foreign exchange markets, as compared with the 11 currencies of the main Western European capitalist countries, marked another perceptible fall.

The constant dollar crisis is directly linked with the aggravation of the state of the U.S. balance of payments, which during 1976-1978 has registered a deficit which is over 80 billion dollars. The permanent and ever deeper crisis of dollar made it inconvertible in gold. Now the dollar parity in gold on the basis of the so-called "official price" has been transformed only into fictive figure and from the moment when the capitalist world economy underwent exchanges with vacillating rates of currencies the U.S. deficits not only had an explosion in the gold rate, but they also caused a chaotic situation in all the foreign exchange markets. The dollar, being the main currency, on which depend to a certain degree also the foreign currencies of the capitalist countries, has influenced in the worsening of their situation, in spreading inflation in these countries.

The U.S. imperialists have employed the inflationist policy as a means to intensify their expansion in these countries, to plunder their economy. This has led to the aggravation of the contradictions between them and the USA, especially of the contradictions between the European Common Market member countries and the USA. This led to the adoption in November 1978 of some measures by the U.S. administration, which are but incomplete and with a mere technical character. But these "crutches" cannot maintain the U.S. dollar on foot.

The weak state of dollar reflects ever more clearly the situation of the U.S. economic-financial crisis. The high inflation in the USA, which stems mainly from the constant deficit of the budget, caused by the ever greater expenditure for war aims, is one of the main factors of the weakening of the dollar in the foreign exchange markets. Thus, only for the current fiscal year, the deficit of the U.S. budget is expected to amount to about 39 billion dollars.

In face of this difficult situation of the monetary crisis the European Common Market member countries try to defend their economies. Thus they decided to create the European monetary system which was envisaged to enter into force on January 1, 1979, but which did not begin because of the divergences which were reflected between France and the German Federal Republic.

The prospects for the year 1979 according to the data and the studies by the institutes of economic studies of the capitalist countries do not seem at all encouraging for the business and financial circles of these countries. This proves once more that whatever the crutches of the bourgeoisie, the general crisis of capitalism will continue to deepen and, as a result, it will intensify the exploitation and the misery of the proletariat and of the broad working masses. It is precisely this crisis and this exploitation which have led to the increase of the contradiction between labour and capital and the intensification of the class struggle of the proletariat.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES VISITING UN OFFICIAL

AU261958 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 26 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 26 Feb, (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mrs Estefania Aldaba-Lim, assistant of the UN secretary general and special representative of the International Year of the Child. The International Year of the Child was the main topic of their talk. Mrs Estafania Aldaba-Lim expressed satisfaction with the work done by the Bulgarian Commission for the International Year of the Child. She gave a high appraisal to the Bulgarian Government policy in regard to maternity, children and family. Mrs Estefania Aldaba-Lim said that Bulgarian achievements in that sphere served as a good model which she was to popularize everywhere. The guest spoke about the initiatives with which the United Nations were to mark the International Year of the Child. Mrs Estefania Aldaba-Lim arrived here last night at the invitation of the National Commission for the International Year of the Child. This morning she met Mr Krustyu Trichkov, deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Ministerial Council and chairman of the National Commission for the International Year of the Child.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS SOFIA KOMSOMOL MEETING 27 FEB

AU270921 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 27 Feb 79 AU

[Text] The 20th accountability-election conference of the Sofia city Komsomol organization began on 27 February at the Sofia National Academy Theater. With exceptional cordiality the attendants greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who is taking part in the conference. The conference is also attended by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Sofia city party committee first secretary; and Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee. Anton Iliev, first secretary of Sofia city Komosomol organization is reading the introductory report on the organization's activities.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV RECEIVES USSR'S KOZYREV

AU262116 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, received Semen Kozyrev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is visiting our country, in Sofia today. A talk was held on a wide range of questions of mutual interest, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA DEPARTS FOR JAPAN VISIT

AU262118 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Feb 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Japanese Government, a delegation of the Committee on Culture left for Japan under the leadership of Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the committee. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by deputy chairmen of the Committee on Culture and by high-ranking functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO COMMENTS ON CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO YEMENS

LD271054 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 27 Feb, (BTA)--Commenting on the [word indistinct] in the Arab south, George Kaloyanov from RABOTNICHESKO DELO insists that NATO and the C.I.A. are the initiators of the plots against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

As he notes, that country's progressive regime is not to the taste of the Arab reactionary forces who are making every effort and employing all possible [word indistinct] to do away with it. In the author's view the reactionary regimes on the Arab Peninsula got frightened by the political (?upheaval) in Iran, the former regime of which used to be the chief gendarme of (U.S.) interests in the region and also a mainstay for the Arab reactionary forces. For that reason, he said, at present [words indistinct] in the Arab south [word indistinct] the Yemeni Arab Republic as the (?hit) source against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The commentator goes on to reveal that the intervention against the People's Democratic Yemen (?came) in the wake of U.S. Defence Minister Brown's visit to Riyadh, Amman, Jerusalem and Cairo with a mission which had as its aim the distribution of arms to the allies of Washington in the Middle East and the formation of military-political blocs in defence of U.S. oil interests. "As far as the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is concerned, she pursues peace and calm at her borders and is doing whatever lies in her power to avoid the armed conflict with (?her northern) neighbour. She seeks a peaceful solution to all of the (?disputed) issues," adds the commentary.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO NOTES SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU260938 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Article by Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Bulgarian People's Army General Staff: "A Loyal Defender of Socialism and Peace"]

[Excerpt] The USSR and the other fraternal countries cannot ignore the fact that the imperialist forces are trying to violate the existing balance of power and restore the superiority in the military-technical area they lost, so that they can again use military violence in the interest of their political goals and impose their will on the world. They are strengthening their aggressive military alliances and expanding the scale of their material preparation for war. Therefore the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries cannot and will not relinquish their measures for strengthening their security. "We will not weaken our defense against the increasing military power of imperialism, regardless of the demagogic reasons which cover these appeals," notes Comrade Brezhnev; "this would have incorrigible consequences for socialism, peace, and peoples' independence."

The USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries as well as all those who are struggling for peace, democracy and socialism can confidently face the future. This confidence springs from the invincible power of real socialism and, primarily, from the high combat capability and readiness of the USSR Armed Forces who together with the armed forces of the socialist countries are the main factor securing the independence and security of the socialist community's peoples, as well as the triumph of the great cause of peace, liberty, and socialism.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM TALKS IN IRAQ

AU242109 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, has returned from Iraq. During his visit he had talks and meetings with the ministers of transportation, agriculture and agrarian reform, as well as with the minister of construction and housing. It was ascertained that good opportunities exist for closer cooperation in the transportation sector and for expanding economic relations between Bulgaria and Iraq. It is envisaged to increase transportation in the railroad sector, as well as to introduce certain measures to facilitate the transport of passengers by the two airlines. In the near future several transportation projects will be built in Iraq with Bulgarian technical assistance.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES REPORT ON HUSAK'S POLAND VISIT

LD240245 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium today discussed a report on the outcome of the friendly, working meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on 19-20 February in the Polish People's Republic. The meeting was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Politburo members of the PZPR Central Committee: Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Edward Babiuch, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium highly appreciated the course and results of the meeting, which constitute a new impulse for the intensification of fraternal cooperation in all areas of mutual relations between our parties, states and nations. This is in keeping with the concerned interests of both the Czechoslovak and Polish people, the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, international communist and workers' movement, the strengthening of peace and progress in the world.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium went on to instruct the relevant bodies to insure concrete elaboration and consistent implementation of the meeting's conclusions.

JOINT SOVIET-CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

LD221842 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb, CETEKA--The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia resolutely condemned China's aggression against Socialist Vietnam and expressed fraternal solidarity with the valiant Vietnamese people, fighting to protect their national sovereignty, freedom and independence, in a communique on Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit to the USSR.

The minister visited the USSR February 17-22, at the invitation of the Soviet Government, and had talks with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko on bilateral relations and international issues.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia expressed their resolve to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and to improve the coordination of the foreign-policy activities of the socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty. The Czechoslovak and Soviet foreign ministers agreed that the conclusion of a new Soviet-U.S. treaty on limitation of strategic offensive arms would be of special importance for relaxation of tension and consolidation of peace.

They said that mutually acceptable decisions should be taken as early as possible at the Vienna talks on reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, on the basis of the principle that security of neither side will be impaired. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia reaffirmed their support for the People's Republic of Cambodia, and condemned Beijing's attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of this sovereign state.

They are resolutely opposed to any interference in the internal affairs of Iran, and affirm that they respect the sovereignty and independence of this state.

The communique said that the USSR and Czechoslovakia support the anti-imperialist orientation of the nonalined countries and their contribution to the struggle for peace, further relaxation of international tension, disarmament and elimination of the remnants of colonialism and racism.

INDRA ADDRESSES MEETING MARKING SOVIET ARMY DAY

AU231416 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Feb 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Excerpt" from the speech by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, at a festive meeting of members of the Central Group of Forces in the CSSR marking the 61st anniversary of the foundation of Soviet Army and Navy, held in Milovice on 21 February]

[Text] Some 61 years have already passed since the working people of Soviet Russia took a resolute stand against the German imperialist usurpers. In the battles near Narva and Pskov they convincingly demonstrated through their heroism that the aware proletariat defending the fruits of its socialist revolution is invincible. For the first time a true people's army entered the stage of history.

Even under the most difficult conditions the Soviet armed forces fulfilled their honorable mission honestly and with communist responsibility.

In a life and death battle against 14 interventionist and most powerful capitalist states in the world, which were armed to the teeth and against the domestic counterrevolution, they displayed immense heroism and supreme combat skills.

We also recall with emotion and love those thousands of Czechs and Slovaks who--guided by their class awareness--participated in the ranks of the Red Army in the defense of the results of Great October against counterrevolution. They were the ones who, with their own blood, wrote the first lines in the history of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

All the 61 years of the existence of the Soviet Army have been marked by immense sacrifices for the cause of the defense of its socialist country, the liberation of nations from fascist tyranny, the defense of the socialist community of nations and by the endeavor for the preservation of world peace. It is a history of immense heroism and fervent socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. The anniversary of the Soviet Army's foundation is celebrated by our Czechoslovak people as their own great holiday.

At the time of the Nazi occupation all Czechs and Slovaks turned their eyes to the Soviet Army as the only force that could save them from physical liquidation and insure the rebirth of our independent state. We recall with infinite gratitude those 140,000 fallen members of the Soviet Army who dream their eternal dreams in our country. We will never forget that during the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Union enabled our citizens to form independent Czechoslovak military units, granted them perfect material assistance and enabled them to fight alongside the glorious Soviet Army for the liberation of our homeland. The jointly shed blood in the battles at Sokolovo, Kiev, Bela Crekev, on the Dukla Pass, near Ostrava, in the partisan units in the Slovak national uprising, in Bohemia and in Moravia is an immortal commitment of the unshakeable Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

Through its magnificent victory, the Soviet Army brought us liberation and state independence and opened the way to a happy socialist future for us. The alliance with the Soviet Union enabled our workers class, under CPCZ leadership, to defeat the attempted counterrevolutionary putsch in February 1948 and to take the successful path of building socialism in Czechoslovakia.

Our gratitude for all the successes we have achieved in those years and for the fact that we could build our socialist homeland in peace is due to the Soviet Union's all-round assistance.

Our people will never forget that it was the Soviet Army, together with the armies of other socialist states, that, at the time of counterrevolutionary danger granted our nations fraternal internationalist aid to protect the CSSR's socialist system. Thanks to this aid our socialist country is now again a firm link of the socialist community and the CPCZ a combat unit of the international communist movement.

The Soviet Army, together with the armies of other Warsaw Pact member states, is protecting the creative peaceful work of our nations. Our fraternal armies are an insurmountable obstacle to the aggressive plans of imperialists and a powerful support for all who are fighting against imperialist brute force.

The Czechoslovak People's Army is indebted for its strength and combat preparedness to the close cooperation with the Soviet Army. The further consistent consolidation and perfection of the Warsaw Pact is for the CSSR a matter of honor and communist responsibility for an inviolable defense of the countries of the socialist community. We also view it as our most effective contribution to the preservation of world peace and peaceful development of socialist states.

CSSR, USSR GENERALS MARK SOVIET ARMY DAY

ID232330 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 23 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Prague, 23 Feb, CETEKA--Czechoslovak and Soviet generals and officers held a meeting here today to mark the day of the Soviet Army and Navy and the 61st anniversary of its foundation.

The meeting was attended by Czechoslovak First Deputy Defense Minister Colonel-General Vasil Valo, representing the defense minister, and other members of the Czechoslovak Army Command, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops stationed in Czechoslovakia Colonel-General Dmitriy Yazov and other generals and officers, as well as Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich.

Colonel-General Valo said the Soviet Army is a guarantee of peace and security in the world, underlining its important role in the strengthening of the defense capability of the socialist community.

FUEL AND POWER MINISTER RETURNS FROM USSR

ID232110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 23 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power, returned to Prague from Moscow yesterday. He held talks in the Soviet Union about deliveries of operational equipment for the power stations in Northern Bohemia. The results of the talks will do much to reinforce the fuel and energy base as well as to improve the cleanliness of the environment throughout Northern Bohemia.

WEST ACQUIESCES IN PRC INVASION OF SRV

LD241502 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The UN Security Council is to meet in New York tonight to decide whether to debate the Southeast Asian situation and its consequences for peace and international security, as requested by the U.S. delegation. Radek Vanke, an editor, comments:

For the past 7 days fierce fighting has occurred in the areas bordering the Sino-Vietnamese frontiers. For the past 7 days too, Socialist Vietnam has been defending itself against the attacks of the Chinese aggressor, who is deaf to the appeals from all corners of the world to withdraw all its military units from Vietnamese territory.

It would therefore be in order for the UN Security Council to discuss the Chinese aggression against its peace-loving neighbor and to condemn it resolutely, and even more so since shocking testimonies are reported from the Vietnamse battlefields about murders committed against Vietnamese civilians, including women and children, in the areas occupied by Chinese troops, and reports that the Chinese Army is using chemical weapons in the fighting. These are, therefore, more than cogent reasons for a condemnation.

The United States and other Western countries which are members of the UN Security Council have, however, a slightly different view of the matter. They are making no secret of the fact that they will not be concerned with condemning unequivocally within the framework of the United Nations the hegemonistic policy of the Chinese Maoist leadership. For when they want to discuss the so-called Indochina problem this means that they are only concerned with distorting the true state of affairs. In other words, the West's endeavor is to create an impression that the real guilty party in the current situation is the SRV. Fully in keeping with [word indistinct] accusations on the part of Beijing. The United States, too, is talking about the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, hypocritically adopting the role of a netural: In order for the Chinese side to withdraw its troops from Vietnam, the SRV must recall its units from Cambodia. The United States keeps repeating this demand, regardless of the fact that both the Vietnamese side and the highest representatives of Cambodia have proved on more than one occasion that, although Vietnamese people supported the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation, the Pol Pot regime was defeated and overthrown by the Cambodian liberation army.

The U.S. attitude to Chinese aggression against Vietnam comes as no surprise when we recall acquisescence by U.S. representatives in threats made against the SRV by Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese vice premier, during his recent visit to the United States. He was stating quite openly that Vietnam must be dealt an exemplary lesson. It has been shown, however, that the Vietnamese people will not allow themselves to be brought to their knees and that they are prepared to defend their homeland by arms. Although about 100,000 Chinese soldiers are operating on the Vietnamese territory and other Chinese units are ready on the Sino-Vietnamese border, the Chinese aggressors have not achieved their objectives. They have not succeeded in occupying within a short space of time the SRV border provinces and one can see that they did not envisage such a resolute condemnation by the world public of their invasion of Vietnamese territory. According to all indications Washington, too, has been (?caught by surprise), the same Washington that told Beijing of acquiescence in this military adventure. The transparent maneuver, which the attempt to blacken Vietnam at the United Nations is, has as its aim the justification of the Chinese aggression.

UN AMBASSADOR SCORES PRC'S AGGRESSION

LD242220 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, CETEKA correspondent--The Chinese aggression against Vietnam is a logical outcome of the expansionist policy which the Chinese leaders have been pursuing for many years not only against Vietnam but throughout the whole of South-East Asia, Czechoslovak ambassador to the UN Ilja Hulinsky said here last night.

In his speech at the UN Security Council debate, Ilja Hulinsky pointed to the statements of Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping during his visit to the U.S. and Japan that China must teach Vietnam a lesson, and said it is clear to everybody that he had in mind an open aggression against Vietnam.

The cynicism and irresponsible adventurism of the Chinese representative is particularly clear in his statement that the Beijing leaders are ready "to punish Vietnam even if a certain risk is involved". Deng's vocabulary reminds people in Czechoslovakia of the mid-1930's when the German fascists were preparing the ground for the occupation of Czechoslovakia. It is time for this vocabulary to be recalled by those who are trying to calm world public opinion by assertions of "limited" aims of the Beijing chauvinists in Vietnam, Ilja Hulinsky stressed, adding that the Chinese leaders should bring back to their mind the sad end of the Hitlerites.

Ilja Hulinsky said that attempts to divert the Security Council's attention from the task of putting an end to the Chinese aggression and distortions of facts about the situation in Cambodia mean a concession to the aggressor and encourage him to continue his actions.

The Chinese aggression is a gross violation of the basic principles of international relations and proves that Beijing has not abandoned its dangerous destructive concepts of Maoism, which should be a warning to its "new friends", he points out.

Czechoslovakia condemns the aggression as a particularly dangerous threat to peace and international security and fully supports the people of Vietnam in their struggle against the aggressor, Ilja Hulinski stressed in conclusion.

ROMANIAN PRESS 'NEUTRAL' TOWARD PRC AGGRESSION

AU261247 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Feb 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[CTK report: "Vietnam Clashes With the Aggressor Continue"]

[Excerpt] The Attitude Taken by the Romanian Press

Not everywhere does the open and barbarian Chinese aggression evoke the same unambiguous attitude: Thus in the Romanian press there continue to appear only "neutralistically" sounding reports of the AGERPRES Press Agency, reports drafted in an obvious efforts to be "balanced." The latest issue of the foreign political review LUMEA carries an editorial on the Chinese invasion which minimizes the Chinese leaders' aggressive act to the level of a mere "border conflict" and stresses "the complicated nature of international life and mutual connections characterizing the phenomena of the present-day world."

STROUGAL RECEIVES GDR ENGINEERING MINISTER KLEIBER

LD262150 Prague CTK in English 2104 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and Minister for General, Agricultural and Automotive Engineering Guenter Kleiber. They discussed the present level of economic cooperation between the two countries and the possibilities of its further expansion. They also spoke of plans in the sphere of cooperation and specialization in production and other economic questions. Guenter Kleiber was also received by Czechoslovak Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl. They dealt with expansion of cooperation of their ministries.

KAPEK MEETS WITH CUBA'S CROMBET IN HAVANA

LD262154 Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Havana (CETEKA correspondent), 26 February--Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the party's Prague City Committee Antonin Kapek met here today with Jaime Crombet, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Provincial Committee in Havana. Antonin Kapek is at the head of a five-member delegation of party and state bodies of the Czechoslovak capital which arrived here for a friendly visit yesterday. The representatives exchanged experience from the work of party bodies in the two capitals.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUCAN VISITS CUBA, MEXICO

LD261435 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Matej Lucan, federal deputy premier, was received in Havana yesterday by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and State Council of the Republic of Cuba. They discussed the development of Czechoslovak-Cuban relations and topical problems of the current international political situation. Matej Lucan also met with Jose Ramon Fernandez, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Cuban Republic, with whom he discussed above all further expansion of cooperation in cultural and educational spheres. Particular attention was devoted to the preparations for the days of Czechoslovak culture in Cuba, scheduled for May this year. After a 1-day stopover in Havna, Matej Lucan continued on his way to Mexico. At the head of a delegation of the National Front Central Committee, he will attend the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party, which invited the Czechoslovak delegation.

CPCZ SENDS MESSAGE TO IRISH CP CONGRESS

AU261236 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Report signed (Z): "Message to the Congress of the Communist Party of Ireland"]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the 17th national congress of the Communist Party of Ireland which opened in Belfast, Northern Ireland, on Friday [23 February].

In the message the CPCZ Central Committee expresses its full international solidarity with Irish communists and other progressive forces of Ireland in their just struggle for freedom, independence, democracy and progress, for the Irish people's happy life.

The CPCZ Central Committee voices the conviction that the results of the congress of the Communist Party of Ireland would be another significant step on the path of the implementation of the revolutionary goals of the Irish workers class and strengthening of the international communist and workers movement in the struggle for world peace, socialism and communism.

BRATISLAVA HOSTS CONFERENCE ON 'SOCIALISM AND PEACE'

LD202308 Prague CTK in English 0900 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bratislava, 20 Feb, CETEKA--A three-day scientific conference on "Socialism and Peace" and the role of the socialist countries in the struggle for world peace, detente and liberation, was opened here today by academician Viliam Thurzo, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee.

The conference is attended by delegates of the national peace movements from Bulgaria, Cuba, GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union, Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

Also present are representatives of the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Union of Students, the International Organization of Journalists, and the Journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW (QUESTIONS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM).

Lenart, Others Present

LD231032 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The historical February days were celebrated in Bratislava today at a rally by the working people and youth of Bratislava and the West Slovak region. In the historical Reduta Hall--where in February 1948 workers from Bratislava demonstrated their loyalty to the communist party--the platform was taken by Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and First secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Miloslav Hruskovic, Presidium candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; members of the CPSL Central Committee Ignac Janak, Jan Janik, Elena Litvajova, Ludovit Pezlar, Gejza Slapka and Miroslav Valek, members of the Secretariat, Bohus Travnicek and Michal Zozulak, Miloslav Boda, the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL Central Committee, Deputy Premiers of the Slovak National Council and Slovak Government, departmental heads of the party Central Committee, ministers and other representatives of consular offices of socialist countries in Bratislava.

The festive address at the rally by the working people and youth of Bratislava and the West Slovak region was delivered by Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

SRV Delegate Address

AU231833 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report] "New Stimuli to Peace Activity: The Session of Scientists from Socialist Countries Continued"

[Summary] The international conference of scientists from socialist countries working in the peace movement continued in Bratislava on 21 February with a working session. The proceedings of the second day of the conference, whose central theme is the relationship between socialism and peace, were opened by A. Stejskal, chairman of the Czech Peace Council.

R. Bocian, delegate of the Polish Peace Committee, then submitted a paper authored by L. Krasucki, deputy editor in chief of the Polish magazine NOWE DROGI, which dealt with the historic role of the socialist countries as vanguard in the struggle for lasting peace, security and cooperation among nations.

Representatives of the Soviet and Bulgarian peace movements S. Agayev, department chief of the International Workers Movement Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and M. Manev, Presidium member of the Bulgarian Peace Committee, spoke about proletarian and socialist internationalism and about the principles of cooperation among socialist countries.

J. Sanchez Monroe, consul general of the Republic of Cuba in Bratislava, who represents the Cuban peace movement at the conference, then greeted the conference on behalf of the Cuban movement for peace and independence.

The representative of the GDR Peace Council, J. Hoffmann, deputy chairman of the Berlin Institute for International Politics and Economy, dealt in his report with ideological aspects of the struggle for peace.

Luu Quy Ky, member of the Patriotic Front of Vietnam Central Committee and general secretary of the Vietnamese Journalists Union, was the last to address the morning session.

"He expressed thanks for the cordial comradely manifestations of solidarity with which the participants in the conference welcomed the delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He conveyed deep thanks for the full support for the Vietnamese people in their fight against the aggression to the world peace movement, to the socialist countries headed by the USSR and the working people of the CSSR, the country organizing the conference, in particular. He pointed to the gross violation of the fundamental principles of international coexistence and of the UN Charter by the Beijing ruling circles. This has exposed the expansionism and great power hegemonism of the Beijing ruling circles who seriously threaten world peace with their aggression."

The Vietnamese delegate then submitted his paper which dealt with the peace policy of the socialist countries. On 21 February the heads of the foreign delegations were also received by A. Kretova, deputy chairman of the Slovak Socialist Republic. The conference continued in the afternoon when more delegates took the floor.

RUDE PRAVO ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIFTH CPCZ CONGRESS

ID171840 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with a lengthy editorial carried by RUDE PRAVO today under the heading: The Revolutionary Legacy of the Fifth CPCZ Congress.

In it the paper recalls that 50 years ago, between 18 and 23 February 1929, there took place the Fifth CPCZ Congress. It entered the party's history as an event of extraordinary significance. Its deliberations and conclusions drawn from them signified a decisive course toward the completion of the bolshevik process, a transformation into a party of a new Leninist type.

The most conscious section of the working class of our country had embarked on that course already in 1921 by establishing the communist party. The new party had not, however, been able to rid itself of the legacy of the past, the consequences of the years of social democratic education of its members. It had become a truly Leninist party as a result of undergoing a number of political and social struggles and overcoming gradually the deeply rooted anachronism in its ideology, political activity and organizational structure, today's RUDE PRAVO editorial stresses.

In order to be able to fulfill its historic mission, it had been necessary for the whole party, all its organizations and individual members to understand fully the purpose of 21 conditions laid down by the communist international and in their spirit to raise their ideological and political level. It had meant the need to declare a resolute fight against all manifestations of reformism and opportunism, raise Marxist-Leninist consciousness of the membership, study and creatively apply the rich experiences of the Soviet communists, fully to acquire the Leninist norms governing party life and principles governing party work. This had meant elevating the party into a truly revolutionary vanguard, a leading force of the working class, the RUDE PRAVO editorial says today.

A prerequisite for this had above all been the need to have at the head of the party such a leadership which would have been able to guide the party toward fulfilling these tasks which, in the spirit of the letter addressed by the communist international to all CPCZ members, would lead the party from opportunist passivity to bolshevik-style activity.

The party acquired such a leadership at the fifth congress when Klement Gottwald was elected its head. Under his leadership, distinguished by the adherence to principles and tactical skill, a creative approach to Marxism-Leninism and the tasks of the revolutionary practice as well as sensitive attitude to the needs of the working people, the party has accomplished the course embarked upon at the fifth congress, which led to the victory of the working class and all working people over reaction in February 1948, the victory of the socialist revolution, RUDE PRAVO states.

The fifth CPCZ Congress became, as stated by Klement Gottwald in his winding-up speech, a historic congress, one of the most important milestones in the development of the revolutionary movement in Czechoslovakia. The subsequent development has confirmed the justification of this assessment.

By this congress the party entered the period of its political maturity, when it really became the party of a new type, when on the basis of its policy of facing the masses it was gaining a continually growing influence in Czechoslovak society. In that period, with all the class and national struggles at the head of which it placed itself, the communist party became an acknowledged leading force of our nations and nationalities, RUDE PRAVO states. The editorial continues:

It was this historic merit of the Fifth CPCZ Congress which at the end of the sixties prompted the antisocialist and revisionist forces to launch crude attacks, falsify history and disparage the results achieved. It was not fortuitous that the right deemed it necessary to describe the fifth congress as the beginning of the so-called deformations in party development, it wanted not only to question the results of the Fifth CPCZ Congress but above all the subsequent revolutionary struggle which the party had waged in its spirit.

The experiences of the contemporary history of our homeland demonstrate graphically and convincingly that all historic victories of our people are bound up with the unswerving loyalty by the communist party to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, with its creative application in the struggle for political, social and national demands of the working people, an implacable struggle against revisionist reformations and political opportunism. We have convinced ourselves that any deviation from that line has always resulted in difficulties and crises, RUDE PRAVO stresses.

The lasting validity of these experiences and lessons was demonstrated not only during the period of the bourgeois republic and Nazi occupation, but also during the period of socialist construction. We have achieved great successes in all areas of social development, thanks to the Marxist-Leninist policy of our party, because we have guided ourselves by the principles which form the revolutionary legacy of the Fifth CPCZ Congress.

What was, however, also confirmed was the fact that any violation of the Leninist norms, the weakening of the ideological, political and organizational unity of the party, concessions to revisionist and opportunist tendencies lead to serious mistakes and eventually to a crisis within the party and society. This was fully demonstrated at the close of the sixties when the rightist and antisocialist forces launched a process of disruption during which the party was practically divested of its leading role and which gradually engulfed all areas of the public and political life--the economy, ideology as well as foreign policy, RUDE PRAVO recalls.

In this period, too, the defeat of the rightist-opportunist, revisionist and antisocialist forces, a thorough purge of the party as well as of social and state bodies, the restoration of the party's Marxist-Leninist character, its unity and leading role, was the decisive condition in overcoming this crisis.

Shortly, we shall be commemorating the 10th anniversary of the April session of the CPCZ Central Committee when Comrade Gustav Husak was elected to head the party. This decision insured the Marxist-Leninist course of our party and further development of our socialist society; from that session dates the gradual overcoming of the consequences of the crisis period.

This leadership of our party, demonstrated by its entire activity reveals that it draws consistently from the lessons contained in the revolutionary legacy of the fifth congress. Its principled Marxist-Leninist policy, based on trust in the sound strength of our people and firm alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, set our country on a reliable course for further developing socialism, RUDE PRAVO says.

With the successful advancement in our work and life, ever new and more difficult tasks are arising and not a few difficulties and problems are emerging. This is logical and inevitable in the future too. Despite this, we look into the future with optimism, for we are aware that we have enough strength and means to cope with all tasks and difficulties. The CPCZ, which has traveled its path through a glorious and difficult period, Comrade Gustav Husak said at the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, has always overcome obstacles and difficulties victoriously. For many years it has been successfully leading the working people of our country. Today, we have incomparably better conditions than at any time in the past to enable us to master the tasks of the further advancement, the editorial quotes Comrade Gustav Husak's words, and continues:

In the rich and manifold activity of the CPCZ, the acknowledged leader of our people, in the selfless and creative work of workers, cooperative farmers and the socialist intelligentsia, the best traditions of the past struggles of our party were applied and further developed during the past 10 years, traditions that are bounded inseparably with the revolutionary legacy of the fifth CPCZ and with those lasting values by which that congress contributed to the magnificent struggle for our socialist present, the RUDE PRAVO editorial concludes.

LENART ELABORATES ON ECONOMIC TASKS, POLICY

AU2319Ю0 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Feb 79 p 3 AU

[Interview given by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, to the editorial office of NOVE SLOVO: "Struggle for a change in the way of thinking, for new creative deeds;"--date and place of interview not given]

[Summary] At the beginning of the fourth year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan--the year of the 50th anniversary of the Fifth CPCZ Congress, the 10th anniversary of Gustav Husak's and the new party leadership's taking over office, the 30th anniversary of the Ninth CPCZ Congress and the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising--the NOVE SLOVO editorial office interviewed "Jozef Lenart on the topical questions of fulfilling the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress."

NOVE SLOVO: How do you assess the past 3 years from the viewpoint of implementing the 15th congress program and its aims in the socioeconomic development of our society?

J. Lenart: At its session last March and December the CPCZ Central Committee noted the all-round development of our society and further progress in building developed socialism; the balance sheet of our work confirms that the congress program is feasible. Nevertheless, we cannot be satisfied with what we have achieved. Every sector, and "above all the executive bodies and production and scientific collectives," must "RESPONSIBLY ANALYZE THEIR OWN WORK AND RESULTS ACHIEVED AND STUDY THE CAUSES OF WEAKNESSES AND SOLVE AND OVERCOME THEM MORE RESOLUTELY.

"The mobilizing tasks of this year and next, as well as the imperative need to overcome the losses caused by the power situation in the first weeks of this year prompt and commit us to take this conscious and responsible approach.

"In this connection I would like to stress that--in view of the imperative need to overcome the disproportions between the sources and need for fuel and energy--we, too, in Slovakia must insure the fulfillment of extraction plans for coal and lignite and also do everything to set the planned electric power station facilities into operation in time. Furthermore, it is required that we speed up the car turnover in railway transport and fully utilize the capacities of railway repair shops for improving the state of the car pool." We must fulfill reliably, promptly and ahead of time the commitments by plants and organizations toward the coal mines, particularly in the North Bohemian basin, and we must uncover and immediately utilize all reserves and consistently enforce the frugal use of fuel and power.

NOVE SLOVO: What prerequisites must be established to make the struggle for a highly effective production and good-quality work yield better results?

J. Lenart: At its sessions last year the CPCZ Central Committee stressed that this struggle must be conducted more resolutely, purposefully and expediently. "Even though we have achieved certain positive results in this respect, NOT EVERYONE, AND NOT ALL WORK PLACES HAVE GRASPED THAT THE PATH OF HIGH EFFECTIVENESS AND HIGH QUALITY IS AN OBJECTIVE LAW GOVERNING THE BUILDING OF THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY AND IS A CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE OF THE TIMES." If we are to ensure the satisfaction of needs that are necessary for the harmonious development of society, we can do so "only on the basis of a high dynamics of the creation of resources, namely by intensifying development." If we recognize the objective necessity of higher needs, we must grasp that efficiency and quality are the only objective alternative for reaching this goal; "WE MUST CONTINUE LEADING THE STRUGGLE FOR A CHANGE IN THE WAY OF THINKING, FOR MEASURING NOT ONLY OUR REQUIREMENTS, BUT ALSO OUR WORK AND ITS RESULTS IN TERMS OF THE NEEDS OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM." As we can see, this struggle is not easy since it demands a higher sense of social responsibility, consciousness, thoroughness and the elimination of routine, intertia, conservatism and negligence.

NOVE SLOVO: Should not this change of thinking manifest itself primarily in the executive sphere, in its approaches and its work?

J. Lenart: It should. Hand in hand with more energetic work on persuasion we must also improve management, planning, work organization and remuneration, for here we have the largest growth resources, and also the greatest reserves. The executives must draw appropriate conclusions from the assessment of their work in light of the utilization and demonstration of the merits of socialist economy. In starting the "experimental testing of the comprehensive system of the management of efficiency and quality" we want to achieve, on the basis of long-term planning, closer ties between the material interests of enterprises, collectives and individuals and the fuller satisfaction of society's needs and achievement of higher efficiency. We must adhere to the principle of just remuneration for work according to one's merit, since this is both just and socialist: "DEVELOPED SOCIALISM DOES NOT MEAN A WITHDRAWAL FROM THE USE OF OBJECTIVE REMUNERATION ACCORDING TO WORK DONE."

NOVE SLOVO: This shows the extremely important role of an individual in executive positions in particular.

J. Lenart: The last CPCZ and CPSL Central Committee sessions again stressed the fact that most of our problems are of a subjective nature and that a responsible, creative and offensive approach in the entire management structure is a necessity.

"We in Slovakia have many possibilities for achieving a speedier growth of the national income and better satisfaction of needs. For example, facts show that in Slovakia the percentage of first-class products is considerably lower than the all-state percentage, and that the percentage of products belonging to the second and third-quality groups is higher than the all-state figures."

In stepping up the demands on our work we must eliminate the inertia from the times of industrialization and the criteria of an extensive development; and we must promote norms, calculations, cost accounting and high social efficiency of productions and products. We must ask every executive about his contribution to this policy, and we must assess him accordingly.

NOVE SLOVO: Is it feasible to achieve a speedier and more emphatic upsurge in this respect?

J. Lenart: It is not only feasible, it is imperative, and we can do it. Experienced workers in Slovakia amount to 61 percent of the entire population; and 22 percent of the people working in our national economy have a university or secondary school education. Moreover, we have a well developed scientific-technical base.

NOVE SLOVO: What is the role of the working people's initiative in this?

J. Lenart: We appreciate the results of the movements of shock workers and innovators, of competition and socialist labor brigades. We needed, and need, their initiative and devotion in the struggle for plan fulfillment. But "I would like to say how much we would also need THE KIND OF PLEDGES AND COMPETITION THAT ARE AIMED AT IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SPECIFIC PRODUCTS;" they should express the collaboration of everybody concerned in producing and marketing a product. We particularly need joint pledges aimed at adhering to the planned construction deadlines for investment projects, while not impairing the quality of planned parameters and the equipment's reliability. We hope that plant managements, economic production units, ministries and trade unions will support this trend and show initiative in it. But we do not need figures and charts; we need pledges yielding measurable effects in the quality of products and services.

NOVE SLOVO: Which problems should one solve so as to achieve greater socioeconomic effect from the science-research-production cycle?

J. Lenart: Certain signs indicate that in Slovakia the application of science and technology has not found the place due it in the development of production and in increase of production efficiency. We do have prerequisites for rapidly increasing the number of technically demanding, good quality products and for a greater impact of science and technology on the development of production forces and greater efficiency of the reproduction process. But it is imperative to raise criteria in this sphere: The creative intellectuals must yield more fruitful results by being more diligent and more knowledgable about the leading knowledge in science and technology in the world. [paragraph continues]

We must "CONCENTRATE YET MORE EMPHATICALLY ALL THE FACILITIES OF OUR RESEARCH AND DESIGN BASE FOR SOLVING SELECTED, SOCIALLY MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS AND TASKS," concerning fuel and power resources and their utilization, the utilization of raw materials, the provision of food for the population on the basis of self-sufficiency, environment protection and creation, and increased social labor productivity through automation, mechanization and computerization, particularly by using electronics and the computer, organizational and management technology, by developing biological technology and so forth.

NOVE SLOVO: Is this not too broad a range of problems?

J. Lenart: Today progress is possible only on the basis of the internationalization of science and research. OUR SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL FRONT CAN BECOME STRONGER ONLY BY CONSCIOUSLY OPERATING AS AN ACTIVE FORMATION OF THE LARGE FAMILY OF RESEARCHERS FROM THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY THE SOVIET UNION, WHERE MORE THAN ONE-FOURTH OF ALL SCIENTIFIC WORKERS IN THE WORLD ARE NOW WORKING. The main thing will be to escalate the linking and combining of our scientific-research, planning and designing facilities with those in the Soviet Union and in other fraternal countries." We should not aim at achieving the largest number of agreements and protocols; we should aim at obtaining the largest number of top products, developed and produced in cooperation, products which we will be able to successfully market at home and abroad. It is most urgent to effectively link planning and the work of science and research with investments and production; it will be useful to develop and implement new forms for directly linking research, development and production wherever this would benefit society. Several instances of such collaboration have already shown good results.

NOVE SLOVO: In what manner does the CSSR national economy make use of the opportunities offered by the international socialist division of labor?

J. Lenart: The continuously increasing participation of our economy in the international division of labor is an ever greater source of our development. No one can deny the fruitful results brought by the 30 years of cooperation among the CEMA countries, and we also know very well what it has done for our country. However, facts confirm that we are still not adequately utilizing this economic instrument. We realize that new and extensive tasks are involved here that demand we overcome old habits and ideas, and show that we are willing to go new ways.

"And to go new ways means, above all, eradicating persisting views that only what we develop and produce is good, even if we take longer to develop and product it at a higher cost, that is, regardless of efficiency and pace of the scientific-technical progress throughout the world. And there are also voices that not infrequently ask in particular when we are short of this or that, how come we in Czechoslovakia, in an advanced industrial country, are incapable of producing it and so forth. Such people do not realize that Czechoslovakia, with its limited raw material base and limited domestic market, cannot successfully keep up with the rest of the world without joining the international division of labor in a more intensive way. "We, as good socialist managers, as true patriots and conscious internationalists, must realize that the SOLUTION IS NOT IN EXPANDING THE ALREADY BROAD RANGE OF PRODUCTION IN OUR COUNTRY, BUT THE OPPOSITE. The road forward lies precisely in narrowing down the range, in mass production on the basis of making use of the international division of labor, particularly within the CEMA countries' framework."

NOVE SLOVO: The 15th CPCZ Congress oriented our engineering toward this direction.

J. Lenart: You are right there. However, we cannot be pleased that the overall volume of engineering products we manufacture and export on the basis of specialization and cooperation agreements. Especially unsatisfactory is our share in the exports of instruments and electronic products, manufactured on the basis of specialization, because this is the way to go to make the best use of raw materials, materials, energy and live work. In view of the fact that in the future it will be harder and harder to acquire raw materials, not only from abroad, but also at home, we--as good and far-sighted managers--must come to the conclusion that there is only one solution, that is, to extract the most from every ounce of raw materials and energy, from every man hour worked, from every piece of machinery. We must search for new, progressive construction solutions so that our products will have top parameters and quality and be better able to compete on foreign markets. Precisely because of this we must embark still more decisively upon the path of international socialist integration. This is a course of vital importance to us and we all must support it.

NOVE SLOVO: This year we will commemorate several important historical anniversaries. They are the 50th anniversary of the Fifth CPCZ Congress. The 30th anniversary of the Ninth CPCZ Congress, the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and the 10th anniversary of the new party leadership taking over. Wherein lies their revolutionary legacy?

J. Lenart: "THE HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE OF OUR REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS MOVEMENT SHOWS THAT ALWAYS WHEN THE CPCZ TOOK THE LENINIST PATH, IT ACHIEVED SUCCESSES, AND WHEN IT DEVIATED FROM THE GENERALLY VALID LENINIST PRINCIPLES IT LOST ORIENTATION, IT GROPED IN THE DARK, AND THIS WAS TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE AND OUR NATION."

NOVE SLOVO: This was particularly manifested in the critical period.

J. Lenart: Yes, we had to pay dearly for the lesson we learned. But the new party leadership led by Comrade Gustav Husak has consolidated the party, has taken a consistently Leninist course of socialist development and the past 10 years have, therefore, been among the most successful periods in the history of socialist construction in our country.

"We are now solving the tasks of an advanced socialist society. It is a stage which charges us, as already stated, with new tasks and opens up broader possibilities and prospects. THE ROLE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY INDIVIDUAL, OF HIS PROGRESSIVE ORIENTATION AND HIS HIGHER INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL QUALITIES IS NOW COMING TO THE FORE, JUST LIKE IN THE PRECEDING STAGES ONLY IN A YET MORE EMPHATIC AND MUCH MORE EXACTING MANNER."

This is why we must improve the quality of our communist party, strengthen its ties with the masses, increase the activity of each party organization and the respect for party membership. The exchange of party membership cards will certainly contribute to it.

We are convinced that this year's anniversaries, especially the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, will become an impetus for a new upsurge of initiative among workers, farmers and the intelligentsia, aimed at the fulfillment of this year's plan and the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan.

NOVE SLOVO: You have spoken about many serious issues concerning our development. What do you think should be particularly stressed as far as our approach to work and the style of our work are concerned?

J. Lenart: I would like to stress, in particular, the need to adopt, deepen and implement the scientific dialectic-materialist approach, which is at variance with hackneyed, mechanical and idealistic views and approaches.

"It is precisely this approach that we need in the sphere of management, in natural and technical sciences and in other disciplines where more boldness, courage, taking of healthy risks and vision are required in the interest of our society. Mere reproduction, reiteration of what is known and popularization of what has already been discovered will not do. We have to struggle for what is new, not because it is fashionable but because it is revolutionary."

V.I. Lenin, who followed untrodden paths in philosophy, economics and in politics, serves us as an example in such creative approaches. It was also only due to creative and innovative approaches that Soviet science achieved its grandiose successes. We must leave the trodden paths where there are no new problems to be solved and emphasize--and I do not hesitate to use these words--the cult of creativity. It is the only way to succeed in world competition. "New times require new deeds!"

JAKES CHAIRS MEETING ON AGRICULTURE IN BRNO

LD262359 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, an all-state meeting of secretaries of the regional party committees for party work in agriculture and the food industry was held in Brno today.

Comrade Jakes assessed in a critical way the agricultural contribution to the fulfillment of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress, and in the spirit of the conclusions of the 11th and 12th sessions of the party Central Committee he stressed the topical questions relating to agricultural development in the remaining years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He praised the results achieved in the production of cereals, potatoes and some brands of vegetables in 1978, and emphasized that we must increase the production of sugar beet, bulk fodder, leguminous plants and milk, as well as to improve the fulfillment of indices in animal production where the planned standards were not achieved in previous years. When assessing the discussion held prior to the Ninth All-State Congress of the United Agricultural Cooperatives, Comrade Jakes stressed the democratic contribution of cooperative farmers to the elaboration and securing of the party's agricultural policy.

HONECKER, SRV AMBASSADOR DISCUSS PRC'S 'CRIMINAL INVASION'

LD261926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Hoang Tu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] to the GDR, for a friendly conversation. The ambassador briefed Erich Honecker on the SRV's struggle against the Chinese aggressors. He described the resolute way in which the glorious armed forces of Vietnam are defending their socialist homeland against China's criminal invasion.

Hoang Tu said that the Beijing leaders had mobilized 500,000 men, deployed 20 divisions and attacked all six SRV border provinces. More Chinese forces are being mobilized in order to penetrate deeply into the interior of Vietnam. The aggressors had captured some border towns and are committing barbaric crimes against women, children and old people. They are killing everybody and burning and looting everything. The Beijing leaders are widening their war day-to-day. These facts alone refuted all Chinese claims about a so-called limited punitive raid, an imperialist term not sanctioned by international law. Hoang Tu said it was encouraging for the Vietnamese people to know that the GDR, like all the world's progressive forces, fully supports its just demands. China must forthwith end its aggressive war against Vietnam, unconditionally withdraw all its troops and respect Vietnam's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

The doubletalk of certain Western circles which, citing the so-called Kampuchea question, are trying to justify the Beijing leaders' aggression, is obvious to everyone, it was emphasized in the conversation. To connect two questions which are not in the least way connected is tantamount to aiding and abetting the Chinese aggressor. Good relations exist between the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Ambassador Hoang Tu said. This was shown by the conclusion of the treaty of friendship and co-operation between both countries.

Erich Honecker most strongly condemned the Beijing leaders' infamous military assault on Socialist Vietnam. He emphatically reaffirmed the demand--made in the GDR protest statement--for the immediate and unconditional cessation of all hostilities and the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam. Erich Honecker assured Ambassador Hoang Tu of the GDR's unbreakable solidarity with the Vietnamese people's just struggle against Chinese aggression. He asked him to convey the most cordial greetings to SRV President Ton Duc Thang; Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Premier Pham Van Dong, and to all the heroic people of Vietnam. In conformity with the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the GDR will do everything in its power in order to give effective support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in its struggle against the Chinese aggressor and its defense of national sovereignty.

GDR, SOVIET ARMY REPRESENTATIVES EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR SRV

LD231210 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Members of the National People's Army [NVA] and Soviet soldiers, at a meeting today to mark this year's week of comradeship-in-arms, strongly protested China's aggression. In the presence of the head of the Main Political Administration of the NVA, Col Gen Heinz Kessler, and the supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, they reaffirmed their firm solidarity with Socialist Vietnam. Supported by the help of its fraternal countries, the heroic Vietnamese people would successfully pass this difficult test, too.

ENVOY CONVEYS FISCHER'S GREETINGS TO IRAN'S SANJABI

LD221326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--GDR Ambassador to Iran Klaus Wolf was received today by Karim Sanjabi, foreign minister of Iran's Provisional Government, for a friendly discussion. Ambassador Wolf conveyed to Karim Sanjabi the congratulations of GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer on his appointment as foreign minister. The Iranian foreign minister expressed his thanks that the GDR was one of the first states to declare its readiness to cooperate with the Provisional Government which had emerged from the people's movement. He expressed his conviction that relations between the GDR and Iran would flourish in the interests of both peoples.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DAY RECEPTION

LD232358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1901 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Rear Adm Mikhail Lyshchin, the military, naval and air attache of the USSR Embassy in the GDR, gave a festive reception in Berlin this evening to mark the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet. It was attended by the members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Erich Mueckenberger, Horst Sindermann, Paul Verner, Horst Dohlus, Guenter Kleiber and Egon Krenz. The Soviet side was represented by Petr Abrasimov, USSR Ambassador to the GDR and Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Rear Admiral Lyshchin said in a toast that the Soviet Army as a revolutionary armed force had always looked after and defended the true interests of the people and reliably fulfilled its task of protecting peaceful development.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD231900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] West Berlin--Today representatives of the USSR paid tribute to the fallen heroes of the Soviet land with a wreath-laying ceremony at the Soviet Memorial in the West Berlin municipal district of Tiergarten. A Soviet honor guard paraded at the monument to honor, on the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Army, those who gave their lives during the liberation from fascism. The delegation was led by Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador in the GDR, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and head of the Main Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. The ceremony was also attended by the ambassadors from the socialist countries accredited in the GDR, USSR Consul General in West Berlin Vladislav Bykov and representatives from missions of the socialist countries in West Berlin, as well as members of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin Executive and representatives of West Berlin's democratic organizations.

BEIL, BARRE DISCUSS TRADE, COOPERATION IN PARIS

LD262100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1913 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Paris--A doubling of trade between the GDR and France in the next 2 years and an expansion in industrial cooperation in selected spheres were discussed during an extended conversation between Raymond Barre, premier of the French Republic, and Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

They emphasized the desire and readiness of the governments of the French Republic and the GDR to contribute, on the basis of the principles and provisions of the Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation of Helsinki, to the deepening of political and economic cooperation and thus to the process of detente in Europe. In the course of their conversation, held as a result of the fourth meeting last December of the joint GDR-France government commission, tribute was paid to the mutually advantageous development of economic relations in 1978 and to the efforts to continue this dynamic progress in scientific-technological and economic cooperation.

Dr Gerhard Beil discussed and agreed with French Foreign Trade minister Jean-Francois Deniau specific measures to increase trade and scientific-technical cooperation in the years ahead. Emphasis will be placed on relations in truck production, the chemical industry and electrical engineering and electronics sectors.

At the GDR Embassy the GDR state secretary had talks with the presidents of managing directors of Citroen, Creusot-Loire and Renault to specify this cooperation. It was agreed that these French enterprises will show representative exhibitions at the Leipzig spring fair (11-18th March).

HONECKER REPLIES TO LETTERS OF SOVIET WORKERS

LD262054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The GDR and USSR have firmly linked their present and their future. Every step in the socialist construction of our country is making our fellowship with Lenin's land closer and more many-sided." This is stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, in a reply to workers from Rostselmash, Rostov-on-Don, and Volgodonskenergostroy, who had written letters to him telling of their projects for the GDR's 30th anniversary (7 October 1979). Erich Honecker emphasizes in his letter that the GDR, as an integral part of the community of socialist states, has a secure future and helps to preserve peace and to make it lasting.

He says that the fraternal solidarity between the SED and CPSU, the GDR and USSR and the peoples of both states had taken deep root in the working lives and the everyday lives of the people. The projects and performance of Soviet work teams in preparation of the GDR anniversary show that they regard it as if it were their own holiday. The letter assures them that the memory of the 20 million Soviet people who in the Great Patriotic War laid down their lives for a new future is being kept alive in the GDR.

SECURITY MINISTER MIELKE URGES INCREASED ACTIVITY

LD191614 Hamburg DPA in German 0740 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Minister of State Security Erich Mielke has called for an intensification of the work of the GDR State Security Service. According to NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Mielke said at an SED delegates' conference in the Ministry for State Security last weekend: "In the face of the increasing subversive attacks by the opponent, it is necessary to intensify the struggle against the imperialist intelligence services, the centers of ideological sabotage and other hostile organizations, institutions and forces." Espionage activities, ideological sabotage, the "misuse of contacts and relations for antisocialist ends, the culpable activities of criminal gangs trafficking in human beings" have to be resolutely uncovered and prevented.

Mielke paid tribute to the "selfless work of scouts on the invisible front." This is the phrase used in the GDR for the activities of spies abroad.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S AFFAIRS CONFERENCE CONTINUES

Address by SED's Lange

DW231152 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1110 GMT 23 Feb 79 DW

[Excerpts from keynote speech by SED Politburo candidate member Inge Lange at the International Conference on Women's Affairs arranged by the SED Central Committee in East Berlin--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear friends: Surely it was impossible to predict in February 1879, when the sensational book by revolutionary German worker leader August Bebel entitled "Women and Socialism" was published, that the 100th anniversary of this publication simultaneously would be the 30th anniversary of the existence of the socialist German Democratic Republic. Implementing on German soil Bebel's phophetic foresight that the future belongs to socialism and primarily to the worker and the woman, first required a state such as was created in the German Democratic Republic in the October days of 1949, a state in which, under the leadership of the unified revolutionary workers movement, the workers and peasants exercise power.

Today, 30 years later, we may say: In creative application of the doctrine on the conquest of political power scientifically justified by Marx, Engles, and Lenin, we have implemented in harsh class struggle, against the bitter resistance of enemies, that for which the revolutionary German workers movement had been waging a hard and sacrificial struggle since the middle of the past century, a struggle that had been marked by victories and defeats. In a revolutionary process comprising just a few years the working class, under the leadership of our party, created the socialist society.

The occasion of this international conference draws our attention especially to the position of woman in the socialist society. We may justly state that socialism has fundamentally changed the life of women. In our republic, too, the life of women no longer is in any way comparable to the existence of the female sex in the capitalist past marked by exploitation and discrimination.

This gigantic change is part of the most convincing changes which the socialist revolution has produced in our country. The women themselves, being educated and aware, in responsible work and in active participation in political, economic, social, and intellectual-cultural life, produce proof of their great creative strength. Reality proves that socialism alone can increasingly develop this creative strength in the interest of the women themselves as well as in the interest of progress. Our women share outstandingly in all our successes, no matter where they are working.

Dear comrades, all of us know very well that there is no force in the world which advocates women's naturally greatest longing for peace more consistently than does our world-encompassing movement. Without anticipating the further course of our conference we may state even now that on all continents of our globe, the participation of masses of women in the struggle for peace and social progress, against the neutron bomb, against other mass destruction means, is constantly increasing. More and more this active participation also affects the real power ratio to the advantage of peace, and the possibility of crossing the plans of the aggressive imperialist circles improves.

We have every reason to look forward into the future with optimism and, now all the more so, to continue consistently and with all our strength the struggle for peaceful coexistence and detente, for the discontinuation of the arms race, and for disarmament. All prerequisites for further successes in this struggle exist. They will bring us closer to the goal of safeguarding peace for the contemporary generation and for future generations.

Klara Zetkinonce used the moving words which now, more than ever before, express what women feel in their hearts: We shall not stand aloof when it is necessary to muster to the last breath everything we can, everything we are, for the cause of peace, freedom, and the happiness of man. [applause]

Paul Verner's Remarks

LD241135 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2138 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee invited to a social gathering on Saturday participants in the international conference marking the 100th anniversary of the publication of August Bebel's book "Woman and Socialism." On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, extended a cordial welcome to the guests. He emphasized that the participation of famous representatives from 85 communist and workers parties, revolutionary-democratic parties and organizations, social-democratic and socialist parties as well as from the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM reflected the worldwide interest in the topical significance of Bebel's work in the fight for the social liberation and equality of women. "Your conference conveys a lively picture of how millions and millions of women and girls in the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries are helping in all social spheres on an equal footing in shaping socialism and communism, how women in the liberated nation states are supporting actively the creation of a new, better life, and how women in the capitalist countries are fighting against exploitation and oppression and for the defense of the social rights of the working people." Paul Verner underlined that women everywhere these days, in the name of peace and of the children, are protesting against the outrageous military attack by China against Vietnam and are joining in the appeal: "Hands Off Vietnam."

25 Feb Proceedings

LD260138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0839 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The discussion at the international conference of the SED Central Committee on the subject of "Women and Socialism," during which 41 speakers took the floor on the first 2 days, was continued in Berlin on Sunday morning. The morning session of this last conference day is chaired by Johanna Toepfer, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the FDGB national executive.

The first speaker was Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the (Czechoslovak) Union of Women. Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the candidate members of the Politburo Inge Lange, secretary of the Central Committee, and Margarete Mueller were among those who had taken their seat in the Presidium.

Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member, said at the beginning of his summing-up address that Bebel's principle that there could be no liberation of humanity without social independence and equality of the sexes has been fully and totally confirmed by history. "This principle is being consistently realized in the socialist society through the real equality and the general promotion of women." Despite different concrete national conditions, it resulted "that in all (?socialist) countries more and more women are fighting against various forms of exploitation, oppression and discrimination, and that they play a more active role in the struggle for their social and political demands, for democracy and social progress, against reaction and imperialism."

The conference is also an impressive manifestation of the desire of women from the young national states to build a new life. "It is a demonstration of the determination of women from national liberation movements to shake off the yoke of oppression."

Hager said: "We assert our unrestricted solidarity with the people and Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the other liberation fighters in south Africa, with the PLO, and with the PDRY, which is threatened in its peaceful work. We congratulate the Iranian people, the Iranian women, on the great victory over the hateful regime of the shah during the anti-imperialist, national democratic people's revolution. We wish further success in their difficult struggle to the Chilean comrades and the struggling women from all Latin American countries, to all the peoples fighting against imperialism, fascism, and Zionism."

One had to note with great concern that a war has been in progress for more than a week which is becoming worse with every day. "This war is being waged on Vietnamese territory and it has been unleashed through a Chinese aggression. This is no frontier conflict but a spreading war. These are the plain and indisputable facts, just as it is undeniable that the SRV has done everything during the last few months in order to solve the points at issue through negotiations between the SRV and China."

The people of the GDR distinguish clearly between the aggressor and its victim. "We do not accept any justification for the Chinese attack. The people of the GDR also know very well that the events in Kampuchea must not be used as a pretext for an aggression against the SRV, because in Kampuchea a popular movement under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation has swept away a regime hostile to the people and humanity, a regime which committed countless crimes under the banner of communism."

The SED sees in the Chinese aggression a crime against peace. "Apparently the leadership in Beijing desires to continue and expand this crime against all the interests of the Chinese people."

The explanation of Deng Xiaoping that China is resolved to continue its "punitive expedition" and to teach Vietnam further lessons is the arrogant speech of an aggressor and flagrant disregard of international law.

"The dictates of the hour are to call for an immediate cessation of the Chinese aggression and the immediate departure of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory."

Addressing the delegates, Hager said: "Rest assured that we are always acting in the conviction of contributing through our successes in the shaping of the developed socialist society to the strengthening of the forces of all continents which are struggling for the liberation of and equal rights of women, for democracy, peace and social progress. And likewise we know very well that without your solidarity and support, given to us during the past 30 years at all times and in various forms, we would not have attained what we have."

The foundation for a full development of the personality, the abilities, and gifts of women in the GDR has been laid by the legal and social independence and equality of the sexes. "However, in accordance with the decisions of the ninth party congress we desire to make further advances in the improvement of the material and cultural living conditions, of education and culture of women and all the working people during the streamlining of socialist democracy and the self-realization of man."

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVED BY KADAR, ENDS VISIT

LD261645 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Iraqi vice president has ended his negotiations in Hungary and has left. Tara Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf was received this morning by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The Iraqi vice president held negotiations with Sandor Gaspar, deputy president of the Presidential Council. Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs, talked about bilateral relations with his Hungarian colleague, Frigyes Puja.

REPORTAGE ON SAMAY-LED KNUFNS DELEGATION'S VISIT

Arrival, TV Interview

LD250058 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Cambodian National United Front, led by Ros Samay, general secretary of its Central Committee, arrived in Budapest this morning on an official, friendly visit. The delegation, which arrived at the invitation of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, was received at Ferihegy Airport by Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the People's Front.

Ros Samay answered our questions immediately after his arrival. In connection with the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, he said that the Chinese excuse for the attack was based on a pretext: [begin recording]

[Samay--in Cambodian fading to Hungarian translation] The statement which alleges that the people of Vietnam committed an act of aggression against us, that is, against Cambodia, is a totally goundless fabrication. This is complete nonsense since we represent Cambodia, and Vietnam was supporting our liberation struggle. For that reason, on 18 February the Cambodian National United Front and the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council issued a statement condemning the barbaric action of the Chinese in committing aggression against the fraternal Vietnamese people.

[Unidentified correspondent] Cambodia has passed through difficult times. What are your most important tasks in the interests of restoring and consolidating order?

[Answer] We must make every effort to help the people return to their old places of settlement and help to reunite families. The other task is to restart production. The third task is to organize people's councils, at all levels from the central to the local organs, including the provinces and districts. The fourth task is connected with this. This is to strengthen these people's councils and give all possible support to their work.

Bilateral Discussions

LD262038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest--Hungarian-Kampuchean negotiations have begun. The delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front Central Committee, led by Secretary General Ros Samay, gave a briefing about the formation of the United Front and made known the most important tasks facing the Kampuchean government.

On behalf of the Hungarian delegation, Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF), talked about the comprehensive solidarity movement spreading throughout our society, which developed in our homeland in support of the struggle and victorious revolution of the much suffering Kampuchean people. He assured the Kampuchean delegation of the continuing political, moral and material solidarity of our people.

PRC'S 'BLITZKREIG' IN VIETNAM NOTED BY FOREIGN OBSERVERS

ID261156 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

["On Chinese Aggression"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, February 26 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Beijing:

China's blitzkrieg tactics in Vietnam have failed. This is the unanimous conclusion of foreign observers in Beijing who have pointed out that the Chinese invasion planned by the Beijing leaders to be "limited in space and time", has continued for two weeks. It is being mentioned in the Chinese capital's diplomatic and press circles that now Beijing's foremost dilemma is not whether it can come out victorious from the abortive "punitive action", but whether it can get out in time and without defeat.

Military and other experts functioning in Beijing hold the view that within the Chinese leadership some friction has emerged over the war against Vietnam. Observers have noted that there are considerable differences between the statements of Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping about the invasion. Many see disagreement in the leadership as the cause that the news was first leaked out and then refuted in Beijing that the Chinese leadership considers the action as complete and has issued instructions for the withdrawal of the Chinese divisions.

American diplomatic and press sources think that the "hawks" in the Beijing leadership will not agree to stopping the invasion til[illegible]e Chinese divisions in Vietnam do not [as received] register a "spectacular victory" over the Vietnamese regular forces. This--considering the fact that Vietnam is not harnessing its major forces against the invading Chinese troops--appears to be hopeless. And if the Chinese adhere to their notion, the war may prolong indefinitely with its grave military, political, social and economic consequences for China, underline the American sources and recall that some time ago the United States, too, had avowed on several occasions to "punish" Vietnam, and the consequences of the adventure are known. It has struck foreign observers' attention that the Chinese leadership, which had initially treated the war strictly as a Sino-Vietnamese affair, has of late been saying ever increasingly that through its war against Vietnam, China as a matter of fact seeks to defend South Asia from the Soviet Union's "expansionist designs". It is obvious from certain Chinese statements that Beijing is especially irritated by the composed and responsible behavior of the Soviet Union and by the simultaneous and rapidly growing international isolation of China.

After almost a one-week long reticence, the Chinese press has resumed giving battle accounts which render it unambiguously clear even for ordinary newspaper readers in the country that the Chinese invading troops have entered deep into the Vietnamese territory. Simultaneously first such statements, mainly by Western leaders and politicians, have appeared in Chinese papers which call for the cessation of military operations and a peaceful settlement of the conflict. Observers assess this change in the Chinese propaganda as an indication that the Beijing leadership has begun--at least on the propaganda front--"evasive" operations, reports MTI correspondent from Beijing.

UN DELEGATE'S SPEECH ON SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORTED

ID261146 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 28 (MTI)--MTI reports from New York: Ambassador Imre Hollai, Hungary's permanent representative to the United Nations, addressed the Security Council Sunday evening during its debate over the South-East Asian situation.

The Hungarian people were profoundly shocked by the news of the Chinese Armed Forces' attack against Vietnam along the entire border and their deep intrusion into the Vietnamese territory, said the Hungarian ambassador to the UN.

He pointed out: "The fact that a permanent member of the Security Council, which is greatly responsible for maintaining world peace, has resorted to such a step and is trampling underfoot the UN Charter, only aggravates the situation. The Chinese action has laid bare the present Beijing leaders' superpower ambitions and raises new, alarming questions about the intentions of Chinese policies."

Following this, Hungary's permanent UN representative spoke of the dangers China's expansionist ambitions hold for its neighbours. He went on to underline: "Beijing's policies are causing concern even to distant countries, because in the present-day world there is always a danger of the spread of a conflict which may lead to unforeseeable consequences. Imre Hollai recalled that during their recent foreign visits, the Chinese leaders had made statements openly threatening Vietnam and had said that Vietnam "should be given a bloody lesson". The Hungarian ambassador asked: "Who has authorized China to play the role of the world's gendarmerie and to punish or award others according to its judgment?" Hollai went on to add: "It is our conviction that on such occasions governments could have used their influence in the interest of defending international peace and security, and they should have dissuaded the potential aggressor from launching an armed conflict."

The Hungarian ambassador to the UN established that in the present situation the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States was of vital importance, because it was obvious that the preservation of universal peace and security depended greatly on the expansion of rivalry or cooperation between the two countries. "We Hungarians," continued Imre Hollai, "are trying in every possible way to contribute to the expansion and improvement of these relations as well as to the ties among the nations of the world in general."

"Our country and people express solidarity with the Vietnamese Government and people and ensure them full support in their fight against the Chinese aggression. We demand that the People's Republic of China unconditionally end its aggression and immediately pull out its troops from the Vietnamese territories," declared Hungary's permanent representative to the UNO in his speech Sunday evening at the Security Council.

PPF OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON VIETNAM SOLIDARITY

ID261946 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 26 (MTI)--"It has for long been characteristic of the policy of the Hungarian party and government that they take sides--in full accord with the Hungarian public--against aggression and with the victim of the aggression. This manifestation of opinion by the Hungarian society springs from deep conviction.

"Since the attack against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the whole of the Hungarian society has been taking stance against Chinese aggression and with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam," said Dr Bela Molnar, secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front (the most comprehensive Hungarian mass movement) and vice-chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, to MTI's reporter in Budapest on Monday.

"Upon receipt of the first news about the aggression protest broke out with an elementary force in Hungary. The Hungarian people's solidarity with their Vietnamese friends is imbued with action-inciting indignation," went on Dr Bela Molnar. He explained also that several people were paying smaller or greater sums into the so-called solidarity fund to help also by this means the Vietnamese people. Workers' collectives are working extra shifts and offer the money receivable for them for the same purpose. The secretary of the HPPF said also that the first emergency consignment containing medicines, food, clothing, would soon leave for Vietnam. To illustrate the unselfish solidarity of the Hungarian youth he explained that already in the first days of the aggression, hundreds of young people volunteered to go to Vietnam and help drive out the Chinese aggressors from Vietnam. Bela Molnar added here that "no such request has arrived from Vietnam, and obviously there is no need to send volunteers to Vietnam, and we hope that there won't be in the future either."

"The Hungarian society cannot judge the deed of the present Chinese leadership otherwise than it did the actions of Japanese, French and American imperialism against the peoples of Southeast Asia and against Vietnam in particular. The Hungarian population expresses in telegrams and messages of protest and at protest rallies the opinion that the Chinese leadership has violated the human rights stipulated by the UN Charter, disregarded international norms and caused thus serious damages to the peoples of the region, first of all to the Vietnamese, but equally to the Chinese people, from which, I believe, such an unjustifiable and autocratic step is alien," concluded the interview of Dr Bela Molnar.

UN OFFICIAL MEETS WITH ACZEL, OTHERS

ID250006 Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 24 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Budapest, February 24, MTI--Joao Frank da Costa, general secretary of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, left Budapest on Saturday at the end of his visit to Hungary since February 19 at the invitation of Lenard Pal, chairman of the Hungarian Technological Development Board.

During his stay in Hungary, the general secretary and his Hungarian partners reviewed the preparations for the conference and major issues expected to come up for deliberations there. Views were exchanged how socialist countries could contribute to the success of the session as well as about timely scientific-technological questions that can greatly advance the process of development.

J.F. da Costa was received by Gyorgy Aczel, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. He met with Ferenc Marta, general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Pal Tetenyi, secretary of the Science Policy Committee; Bela Szalai, foreign trade under secretary; Karoly Szarka, deputy foreign minister. He had talks also with Hungarian scientists and experts participating in the elaboration of the conference.

POLISH WORKERS CONTINUE PROTESTS AGAINST PRC AGGRESSION

LD262225 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb. PAP--The Polish people continue to express their condemnation of and strong protest against the Chinese aggression on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. At successive mass meetings, representatives of factories and various professional and social milieus adopt resolutions condemning Beijing's policy which jeopardizes world peace.

Delegates of over 3,000-strong crew of the Marko textile plant in Lodz adopted a resolution in which they expressed their protest against the Chinese aggression and demanded that the fighting initiated by Beijing be immediately stopped. Similar resolutions were taken by the workers of the Krasnolen plant in Krosno and of Miranda in Turek.

A rally in protest against the Chinese policy of aggression was held in the Gdansk Center for Training of Foreign Students. It was attended by young people from Angola, Cuba, Namibia and Vietnam. Participants in the rally condemned the Chinese aggression and said that it was an overt violation of the international law, it threatened peace and international security.

A resolution condemning Beijing's hegemonist policy was adopted by the crew of the M/F Wawel car and passenger ferry plying between Szczecin and Ystad.

REPORT ON DKP'S SCHROEDER TALKS WITH PZPR

LD231512 Warsaw PAP in English 2101 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

["Cooperation Between PUWP and DKP"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb. PAP--Secretary of the Board of the German Communist Party [DKP] Karl Heinz Schroeder visited Poland on February 21-22 at the invitation of the PUWP Central Committee. In the course of the talks held in the Foreign Department of the PUWP CC, the sides pointed to the will of both parties to develop fraternal cooperation on the basis of the ideas of Marx, Engels, Lenin and the principles of internationalist solidarity. The PUWP and DKP will continue to contribute to the consolidation of the unity within international communist and working class movement.

Having assessed the present international situation the sides emphasized the necessity to repulse imperialist attacks threatening the policy of peaceful coexistence, hindering the process of detente and disarmament.

The PUWP and DKP firmly condemn the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Numerous manifestations of the solidarity with the Vietnamese nation are an important factor of consolidating the unity of all progressive forces in the world.

The attempts to violate the Final Act of the CSCE, to promote protectionism, to disturb the processes of normalization of relations between the FRG and the socialist countries constitute a threat to detente in Europe.

The PUWP and DKP voice the opinion that full and genuine implementation of the treaties and agreements concluded between Poland and the FRG is an important element of shaping a peaceful cooperation in Europe. A plan of inter-party cooperation for 1979 was adopted. The (?sides) agreed the actions designed to mark the 40th anniversary of the outburst of World War Two.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES SUPREME COURT DELEGATION

LD262202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Today at the Belweder Palace Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman received a Supreme Court delegation. President of the Supreme Court Wlodzimiers Berutowicz presented a report on judiciary and nonjudiciary activity of the court last year and its tasks for the current year.

Speaking at the meeting Teodor Palimaka, director of the Administration Department of the party Central Committee, stressed with approval the role of the Supreme Court in the general development of respect for the law. He also pointed to the need for greater observance of Supreme Court directives, particularly in regional court work.

Henryk Jablonski spoke with appreciation of the achievements of the Supreme Court and of its intentions and stressed its role in raising the level of the work of the entire judiciary system. The State Council chairman spoke at length about the problems of legal policy and its improvement, particularly concerning crimes which strike at the ethical values of socialism. He also devoted much time to the civil law problems, where family questions are of particular importance.

ZANDAROWSKI ATTENDS KROSNO VOIVODSHIP PARTY MEETING

LD262332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Plenary meetings of the voivodship party committees were held in eight voivodships today. In Krosno, with the participation of Zdzislaw Zandarowski, secretary of the party Central Committee, a report and the election campaign in branch and basic party organizations were assessed.

Zdzislaw Zandarowski presented the proposals of the Politburo concerning the replacement of first secretary of the Krosno voivodship party committee Kazimierz Balawajder, in connection with his appointment to the post of undersecretary of state in the ministry of food industry and purchases. Wladyslaw Kanderfer has been recommended to the post of first secretary of the Krosno voivodship party committee. He is a member of the central party Audit Commission, and hitherto first secretary of the party committee in the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection.

PINKOWSKI, SECOMSKI CHAIR TOWN, COUNTRY PLANNING MEETING

LD262334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Another meeting of the State Town and Country Planning Council was held today chaired by Jozef Pinkowski and Deputy Premier Kazimierz Secomski. Problems concerning voivodship agricultural planning were discussed and [several words indistinct]. The State Town and Country Planning Council also heard a report on the location of mineral raw materials deposits in Poland and about the prospects for their use.

BRIEFS

WARSAW GAS EXPLOSION--Around midnight on 18 February an 11 kg bottle containing propane-butane gas exploded in a one-story house at 32 Oplotek street in Zoliborz, Warsaw, demolishing the interior of the house and killing three people and injuring another three. The cause of the explosion is being investigated. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Feb 79 p 8 AU]

CEAUSESCU'S INTERVIEW WITH IL GIORNALE NUOVO OF MILAN

AU261650 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Feb 79 pp 1, 6 AU

[Interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu on 21 February for IL GIORNALE NUOVO of Milan]

[Text] As has been announced, on 21 February Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania received Enzo Bettiza, codirector of the Milan newspaper IL GIORNALE NUOVO, to whom he gave an interview:

Question: This year, Romania celebrates the 35th anniversary of its liberation. Mr President, please describe for us the achievements of the Romanian people and their current domestic interests.

Answer: The victory of the national antifascist and anti-imperialist insurrection 35 years ago marked Romania's complete liberation from Hitlerite and imperialist domination, and paved the way for full independence and for revolutionary, democratic and socialist changes in our country.

Romania used to be a poorly developed country; it had a poor industry and an old fashioned agriculture producing small yields. After the liberation, Romania became a developed industrial-agricultural country. In 1978 our industry produced 42 times more than it did in 1938, the year which recorded the highest production in Romania's past. For example, we produced 111 times more electricity; ferrous metallurgy production was 53 times greater; machine-building production was 161 times greater; chemical production 280 times greater; light industry production was 35 times greater, and the food industry production was 10 times greater. On the basis of these figures alone we can state that in a relatively short period of time the Romanian people, applying the socialist principles, attained remarkable results in all the fields. All these are reflected in the general social changes, in the growth of the workers class and the intelligentsia, in the fact that illiteracy has been completely eradicated and a genuine cultural revolution has taken place, which has resulted in a modern and completely free educational system. All our young people can study, and must study at least 10 years. Our higher education system trains cadres in all specialities; moreover, over 15,000 young people from other countries, especially from developing countries, are studying in Romania. Art and culture have developed greatly, and the people's material and intellectual living standard has been rising continually. The national income increased 13 fold during this period, and on this basis we were able to increase the working people's incomes every year. Remunerations are currently 5 times greater than they were in 1950. Alone in the current 1976-1980 5-year plan real remunerations will increase 32 percent.

We can, therefore, state that, in general, the Romanian people traveled several historical stages during these 35 years. Currently they are at the stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, which insures both the development of production forces and improvements in the living standard, and the development of socialist democracy, through direct participation by the people in leading all the areas of activity.

We are working to implement the 11th congress program, so that by 1990, Romania should become a country with an average level of economic development and with a national income of over $3,000 per capita. [paragraph continues]

We are, of course, endeavoring to implement all the changes related to socioeconomic development, including the appropriate application of the principles of social equity and justice, the development of socialist democracy, broad access to science and culture by the working people, and the free and independent realization of Romania's future by the people themselves.

Question: What is Romania's position on disarmament and European security, in view of your country's recent proposals at the Geneva meeting of the Disarmament Committee?

Answer: Romania believes that resolute steps must be taken to achieve concrete measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. The arms race and armaments have acquired such a scope that currently they pose a grave threat both to the people's socioeconomic development, and to peace for all the nations, to international peace.

We believe that the 1978 UN special session opened the way for specific disarmament measures, and created a more democratic framework permitting all the states to participate in this. The resumption, or rather the beginning of the proceedings by the Geneva Disarmament Committee in its new form must stimulate work to establish specific disarmament measures. What we have in mind is in the first place to halt the arms race at this year's level, for example, and then to gradually reduce military expenditures--by 10-15 percent by 1985--to reduce armaments, ban nuclear experiments, and secure pledges by all the nuclear states that they will not use such weapons. This should lead to enhancing trust and creating conditions for new disarmament measures, based of course, on an appropriate balance and on all the sides' security needs. We have in mind the dismantling of foreign military bases on the territory of other states, elimination of the military blocs--primarily NATO and the Warsaw Pact--and the adoption of general measures completely banning nuclear weapons and promoting general disarmament. We are fully aware that this is a long-term project which must be based on an even balance of forces. However, this even balance of forces should be achieved not by acquiring more arms, but by gradually reducing them, under international control.

Along this line, we believe that aside from what the governments are to do, an important role can be played by political forces, by the broad masses, by the peoples themselves, who must be more active and bring about the adoption of specific disarmament measures.

Question: We know that Romania is not completely satisfied with the results, or better said, the compromises reached at the Belgrade security conference. Looking to the next conference of European states to be held in Madrid in 1980, what lines will Romania pursue in its foreign policy?

Answer: Together with other states, Romania has worked for the success of the Helsinki conference. We believe that that conference marked a very important moment for our continent, and that it paved the way for a policy of detente and cooperation in the world. Unfortunately, subsequent events fell short of the peoples' expectations. One may say that the results of the Belgrade meeting fell short of expectations and of requirements for pursuing the process of detente, cooperation and peace.

In view of the above, we believe that all the states that took part in the all-European conference should intensify their efforts to implement all the provisions of the documents signed at Helsinki. I am referring primarily to the provisions concerning the development of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and collaboration, and at the same time to specific measures for military disengagement in Europe. [paragraph continues]

We believe that the Madrid meeting should be prepared so that it can stimulate the implementation of the Helsinki documents. For this we believe that contacts between governments and between European political forces and peoples should be intensified, so as to insure the continuation of the policy of detente, security and peace.

Question: It is known that Romania is very much interested in contributing to the establishment of a new world economic order. What are, in your opinion, the factors that prompt this concern, and what should be the chief targets of action? How do you envisage bilateral relations between your country and the EEC within the new world economic order? I am particularly interested in the latter.

Answer: Indeed, as a developing socialist country, Romania is paying great attention to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order. In this context, we believe that the old relations of inequity and economic inequality should be utterly eliminated, and that relations should be based on fully equal rights and equity in economic exchanges. At the same time, specific measures should be adopted to help developing countries, since, without rapid progress toward eliminating underdevelopment, general economic stability and progress become doubtful. We naturally pay great attention to the activities of the developing countries themselves and to strengthening their solidarity, and to the activities of international bodies such as UNCTAD, and to the [UN] special session scheduled to be held next year to deal with underdevelopment problems and with the new world economic order. In our opinion, the developing countries, and of course the socialist countries, too, must deal more extensively with the problems of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new economic order, in view of the fact that this is of interest not only to the poorly developed countries, but also to the developed and socialist countries, and that this is the decisive factor for economic and political stability, and in fact for general progress. Thus, Romania, together with the developing countries, will make every effort to achieve progress, and to arrive at appropriate understandings with all states.

As for bilateral relations between Romania and the EEC, we are interested in developing relations with the common market countries. Actually, we have good relations with all the European countries. There are, of course, problems to be solved, concerning the lifting of restrictions and barriers which hamper extensive economic exchanges based on equality and equity. Thus, while immediately concerned with solving the problems that concern it directly, Romania is also interested in an appropriate agreement between CEMA and the EEC. We believe that such an agreement would be very important for developing the economic relations between the socialist countries and the common market countries and, in a broader context, that this agreement would be of political significance for developing the cooperation between countries with different social systems.

Question: Mr President, what is your country's current position on the Sino-Vietnamese conflict, and on the events in Southeast Asia after the confict between Vietnam and Kampuchea?

Answer: Romania is very concerned and worried about the situation created in Indochina by both the exacerbation of the Sino-Vietnamese conflict after Chinese troops penetrated Vietnamese territory, and by the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea. We believe, of course, that nothing can justify intervention and any form of military actions in solving conflicts, regardless of the nature of the conflict. Romania has always advocated and continues to firmly advocate direct negotiations between the interested countries for solving all problems.

In the present situation, we resolutely speak out for halting all military actions, for the withdrawal of troops to their respective country, and for resuming direct negotiations between China and Vietnam with a view to solving the problems between them. Similarly, we believe that the problems in Kampuchea should be solved only by the Kampucheans themselves, without any foreign intervention. We believe this to be in the interests of both the respective countries, which need peace to secure socioeconomic development, and of the general cause of detente and peace and Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

Question: Mr President, we know that as opposed to other states, Romania commented positively on the initiative to have negotiations between Egypt and Israel for settling the situation in the Middle East. Moreover, it is known that Romania's foreign policy is general opposed to spheres of influence in Africa. What are the threats to peace in the Middle East and in Africa, and what are your suggestions for a genuine detente in view of the events in the Middle East and Africa?

Answer: As I said before, Romania believes that all conflicts should be settled only through peaceful negotiations.

As for the Middle East, we believe that, despite the present situation, resolute steps should be taken for a general solution, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and provide a solution to the Palestinian problem--and for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Along this line, we believe that everything necessary should be done to resume the Geneva conference or to convene another international conference with the participation of all the interested states and the Palestine Liberation Organization. In view of recent events in the Middle East, we believe that every effort must be made to convene such a conference as soon as possible, and to arrive at a general settlement, which should insure a lasting and just peace, based on respect for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of all the states in that area.

As for Africa, problems are, of course, more complex there. First of all, everything possible must be done to completely eliminate colonial domination, and racism and apartheid in South Africa. Thus, Romania is granting active support to the liberation movements in Rhodesia and Namibia, in the belief that every effort must be made to find a solution as soon as possible, and that those countries must win complete national independence.

There are, of course, other complex problems, too, in the relations between various states, as a result of lengthy colonial domination, which left many confused situations. We believe, however, that all these problems must be solved by the African countries themselves, without foreign interference, through negotiations, which should lead to strengthening African cooperation and unity, insure the independent socioeconomic development of each state, and exclude all foreign intervention.

Question: Mr President, what is your opinion of the recent events in Iran? We, in the West, are worried about a worsening in the international situation, and especially about oil. I would like to hear your view on the crisis in Iran, Mr President.

Answer: The problems in Iran are of course an internal affairs, and must be solved by the Iranian people alone, without any interference. It is naturally difficult to appraise these events, since we do not have sufficient data or information. However, it is obvious that what the Iranian people want is to secure their independent democratic development and to be masters of their natural resources and their destinies. We hope that this aspiration is indeed fulfilled, and that the Iranian people can secure their socio-economic development, welfare, progress, independence and peace in the best conditions. Such a development is also in the interest of international peace and cooperation.

Question: Mr President, you have used very severe words to censure terrorism in Europe and in the world. What measures do you suggest should be taken at international level to cope with this phenomenon, which is undermining the states' stability and often casts a shadow of suspicions between countries?

Answer: Indeed, we have censured all terrorist actions, which I believe are opposed to the principles of independent socioeconomic development for each people. We have always believed that social struggle and revolutionary changes cannot be carried out through individual terror, but only through mass action.

We, therefore, believe that every effort must be made to put an end to terrorism of any kind. Naturally, aside from general measures against terrorism, one must also seek the causes of this phenomenon and solve the basic problems, so as to eliminate all the grounds for terrorism.

We have always believed and continue to believe that another requirement along this line is political and ideological education; this is another means of eliminating the basis of this phenomenon, which in no way serves the interests of any people, and even less the interests of a democratic and socialist development.

Question: Italian President Sandro Pertini will pay an official visit to Romania. We know that the relations between our countries are good. Please tell me your opinion not only on the positive understandings between Bucharest and Rome, but also on what has not been done and what should be done.

Answer: I am looking forward to Italian President Sandro Pertini's visit to Romania with great pleasure. I think that it will mark an important new point in the relations between our two countries and peoples.

It is true that the Romanian-Italian relations have been developing continuously; our economic exchanges have progressed to the point that Italy occupies an important place--the fourth--in Romania's economic relations with Western countries. Nevertheless, I believe that we can do much better, and that Italy can occupy an even more prominent place in Romania's economic relations--and we hope this will be so.

Aside from economic exchanges proper, I think we should pay greater attention to developing production sharing. We have already amassed a certain experience in this respect, and I believe that we should intensify this form of cooperation on this basis in the coming years. We should also cooperate on economic projects in third markets, especially in developing countries.

At the same time, in view of our traditional relations, we should intensify our scientific and cultural cooperation, and also cooperate more actively at an international level to solve the complex problems of the contemporary world, and to promote a policy of detente, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Question: Mr President, you were so kind as to grant me an interview 10 years ago. I was happy to note now that Romania's political line, particularly concerning its international activities, has remained coherent in its principles, goals and directions of action. How do you explain this?

Answer: Our foreign policy is firmly based on the realities of international life, on the changes that have occurred in the world and which conclusively demonstrate that only the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and nonuse or threat of force can insure the development of truly sound relations among all the states, regardless of their social system or size. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, firmly adopting these principles as the foundation for our entire foreign policy, we believe that we should intensify even more our efforts to broadly assert them in international life, and to promote a policy of cooperation, detente and peace.

In concluding I would like to convey to your readers and to all the friendly Italian people best wishes for prosperity, well-being and progress.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES AWARD-WINNING VETERANS 22 FEBRUARY

AU261831 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 22 February ceremony at which he awarded distinctions to veterans of the workers' movement]

[Text] Dear comrades,

On behalf of the party and state leadership and on my own behalf I want to convey to you, to those who were awarded high orders of the Socialist Republic of Romania today, warmest congratulations and wishes for good health and strength so that you can further serve the party, the cause of socialism and the people's aspirations for well-being, independence and peace. (applause)

Our party greatly values the activities carried out in the underground by all the revolutionaries--communists and antifascists--by all those who in some form or other participated in the hard struggle against the bourgeois-land owners' regime, for defending the interests of the workers class and of all our people, for the victory of the socialist revolution and later for building socialism in Romania. (applause)

I worked with many of you in the underground. With many I have been in prison and in internment camps. I know that, no matter how difficult the work under the regime of terror, each revolutionary and antifascist struggler, each member of our party has always done his duty. Then as now, each of them in his job endeavored to make a full contribution to the heroic struggle of the party and of the revolutionary, antifascist and democratic forces in Romania. Even if some of them worked only in one enterprise or institution, in one village or one city district, I must stress that each person's activities, no matter how modest, was invaluable and made a considerable contribution to the victory of the revolutionary struggle in Romania. (applause)

Needless to say, the current facets of socialist construction and of the rapid development of the national economy, of science and culture, and of raising the people's material and intellectual living standard require intensive and multilateral activities. We have indeed the satisfaction and pleasure to note that the ideals for which we struggled in the underground, and for which some people gave their lives even, are now being achieved under the leadership of our Communist Party and through the work of the workers class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, of all the working people, regardless of nationality, of all our people who are unswervingly implementing our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy. (applause)

But, however complex the issues and the activities of the communists today, we cannot but emphasize that their work is incomparably easier than the easiest task carried out in the underground by the revolutionaries and communists. (applause)

This is why we are honor bound to instill in the party, especially among the youth, feelings of appreciation and respect for all those who contributed in some way to the victory of the revolution and of the socialist construction in Romania. (applause)

These high distinctions, like other measures adopted by the party concerning the living conditions of underground activists and revolutionaries are precisely an expression of this appreciation; they constitute another proof of the fact that our party is making every effort to preserve a revolutionary struggling spirit and to instill this revolutionary spirit and gratitude for all those who sacrificed themselves for the people's well-being, independence and happiness, among the communists, among all the people, especially the youth. (lively applause)

There are, of course, many problems that remain to be solved in Romania. We are advancing with big strides toward the implementation of the 11th congress program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society. The 11 percent rate of industrial growth that we have recorded in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan is satisfactory; few countries in the world can boast such an achievement today. Nevertheless, we know that much remains to be done to complete the implementation of the 11th congress program. However, results to date, and the enthusiasm and devotion of the communists, of the workers class and of all the people give us the guarantee that this program will be fulfilled under good conditions. (lively applause)

We are working to implement in the best possible conditions the principles of socialism, equity and social justice. We do, of course, take into consideration the socialist principle of remuneration according to work, its quantity and quality, but we also consistently endeavor to preserve an equitable relationship between large and small incomes, because this is the only way to implement the ideals of justice and equity for which we joined the revolutionary struggle and which are to be applied in our country today in the best conditions. (applause)

We are consistently concerned with strengthening our party, its cohesion and unity. In this we proceed from our past experience, from the fact that only complete unity and a strong revolutionary spirit will increase the role of the party as the leading political force, whose mission is to unite all the people to fulfill the ideals of socialism and communism in Romania. (loud applause)

We are consistently working to improve the leadership of the society, to develop socialist democracy, to expand the organizational framework within which the working people in all areas of activity can directly participate in decisionmaking concerning the development of our society, and the country's domestic and foreign policy. Only a broad development of democracy and active participation by all the people in consciously building their own future can insure the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. (lively applause)

We have always endeavored to develop our solidarity with revolutionary forces everywhere, with the revolutionary struggle of the working people throughout the world. This was one of the characteristics of our party's activities and of the revolutionary movement in Romania. Today, as in the past, our party and state are consistently working to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with all the socialist countries, with the revolutionary movement of the world. [paragraph continues]

We proceed from the fact that this solidarity and close cooperation--based on full equality between the socialist countries and revolutionary, communist, workers' and socialist parties, and national liberation movements--constitutes the foundation for strongly asserting socialism and its power, for victory in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for a lasting peace on earth. (applause)

I have mentioned all this on this festive occasion in order to once again stress that each and every one of the aktivists and participants in the revolutionary and antifascist struggle in our country have made, and continue to make, each according to his strength, an important contribution to implementing our fatherland's domestic and foreign policy.

Once again I want to convey to you warmest congratulations and wishes for health and strength so that you can actively contribute to the limit of your abilities, together with the entire party and all the people, to implementing the 11th congress program and to raising Socialist Romania to new peaks of progress and civilization, and to insuring peace. (loud applause)

Good health and happiness! (prolonged applause)

GREEK PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES CORNEL BURTICA

ID232252 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 23 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Athens, (AGERPRES) 23/2/1979--Konstantinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, received Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of Romania, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Chairman of the (?Romanian) group of the sixth session of the joint governmental commission of Romanian-Hellenic cooperation. A message of friendship was addressed to the Hellenic prime minister on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Warmly thanking, the Hellenic premier requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his feelings of high esteem and admiration for his special contribution to the development of the Romanian-Hellenic relations, to the promotion of a climate of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the whole world.

Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis also stressed that he is looking forward with interest and pleasure to the visit he is soon to pay to Romania. During the interview the satisfaction was expressed at the continuous development of the economic, political, cultural and scientific relations between Romania and Greece, in the spirit of the agreements established during the meetings, at high level in Bucharest and Athens.

The same day, Cornel Burtica had interviews with the Hellenic Minister of Economic Coordination Konstandinos Mitsotkis, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yeoryios Rallis, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Athens and with the executive of the National Body of Petroleum (D.E.P.).

RCP DELEGATION HOLDS TALK WITH FRENCH SOCIALISTS

Report on Activities

ID212116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 21 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Paris, (AGERPRES) 21/2/1979-- The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., visiting France at the invitation of the Socialist Party, met at the Palace of the National Assembly, Gaston Defferre, member of the Political Bureau of the P.S.P., chairman of the Socialist parliamentary group.

Pierre Guidoni, member of the Executive Bureau of the F.S.P., member of the Parliament, as well as other members of the Socialist parliamentary group.

On this occasion, the problems regarding the relations between the members of the two countries' parliaments were discussed, the cooperation between the Socialist deputies of France, the whole National Assembly, and the Romanian parliamentarians and the National Assembly of Romania, the importance of these relations for the cause of the Romanian-French friendship being underlined, for the interests of international detente and peace.

The R.C.P. delegation was also the guest of the Paris Municipal Council where they met a group of Socialist municipal councillors having on the occasion a discussion on the current stage and the further development prospects of the friendship and cooperation in multiple fields between Romania and France.

The delegation had an interview at the headquarters of the French Socialist Party, with members of the Steering Committee and party activists and exchanged information on the activity of the two parties.

During the visit in France paid at the invitation of the F.P.S., the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party went to the occidental Pyrenees where they had contacts, interviews and discussions with the local leaders of the Socialist Party, with mayors and members of municipal and commune councils of some localities in the region.

Meeting With French Communists

AU241530 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 24 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Paris, AGERPRES 24/2/1979--The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now in France at the invitation of the Socialist Party, had talks at the headquarters of the CC of the French Communist Party. The Romanian delegation had interviews with Gaston Plissonier, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the French Communist Party; Andre Vieuguet, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the French Communist Party; Jacques Denis, member of the CC and other militants of that party.

During the interviews information was exchanged regarding the situation in the two countries and the concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and the French Communist Party, as well as views on current problems of the communist and working-class movement and on the international situation.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the positive evolution of the relations between the two parties and the wish to further develop them to the benefit of the working people in the two countries, of the friendship between the Romanian and French peoples, in the interest of the general cause of socialism, social progress, peoples' liberty and independence, of world detente, security and peace.

Communique on Talks With Socialists

AU270755 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Feb 79 p 6 AU

["On the Talks Between the RCP Delegation and a Delegation of the French Socialist Party"--held in France, dates not given]

[Text] Paris 22 February (AGERPRES)--At the invitation of the French Socialist Party [PSF], an RCP delegation led by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and including Comrades Ghizela Vass and Andrei Cervenovici, members of the RCP Central Committee, paid a visit to France. [paragraph continues]

The RCP delegation had talks with a PSF delegation made up of: Robert Pontillon and Pierre Bergovoy, members of the Executive Bureau and national secretaries of the PSF; Michel Thauvin and Gerard Fuchs, members of the PSF Directorate.

During their talks, the sides emphasized the positive and ascending course of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the PSF, relations developed on the basis of full equality and mutual respect, the sides stressed the two parties' common desire to intensify these relations even more, and to develop contacts, exchanges of visits and information, and cooperation in many areas, in the interests of the working people in the two countries, of Romanian-French friendship and cooperation, of the general cause of social progress, and of the peoples' aspirations for detente and peace.

The two delegations briefed each other on the socioeconomic and political situation in their countries and on the current and future activities, interests and targets of the two parties.

The sides also discussed major current international problems and exchanged views on the requirements and goals of the struggle to achieve social changes and to build a world of peace, friendship and cooperation among nations. The discussions highlighted the urgent need to unite all the progressive forces and all the people to promote a new policy in the world, a policy of respect for the freedom, independence and sovereignty of each people, of full equality between nations, of abolishing the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies of force and coercible threats and of interference in the affairs of other states, and of firmly consolidating the trend toward international detente and security.

The two parties attach great importance to security in Europe, the continent on which the largest military forces and arms stockpiles are concentrated. They believe that all European states and all political forces on the continent must act more resolutely to bring about the adoption of specific measures for implementing all provisions of the Final Act signed at Helsinki. The next meeting in Madrid is of a special importance along this line.

The two parties believe that the most acute problem of the contemporary world is to immediately halt the arms race and proceed to general, and primarily nuclear disarmament. On the basis of the progress made last year at the UN special session, the progressive political forces and all the peoples must take more energetic steps to sway their governments toward specific disarmament measures before it is too late, so as to free mankind from the burden of military expenses and of the specter of a new destructive war.

The two delegations emphasized that given the current international situation, it is particularly important to resolutely promote the method of negotiations in solving conflicts between states, utterly avoiding military clashes, the use or threat of force, and foreign interference.

The two parties also believe that another essential problem of the contemporary world is to eliminate underdevelopment and the division of the world into rich and poor countries, and to establish a new world economic order, which should provide new and equitable bases for interstate relations, facilitate the backward countries' access to the new scientific-technical achievements, thus permitting their more rapid development, and insure international economic and political stability.

The RCP and the PSF consistently speak out for democratizing international relations, for solving all the complex contemporary problems with the participation of all the states, regardless of their size of social system, especially of the small and medium-sized countries who make up the majority of mankind, and for increasing the UN role in safeguarding the principles of international law and devising just and lasting solutions to mankind's problems.

Expressing their conviction that the forces of progress and peace are capable of channelling international events toward detente and security, the two parties expressed the view that contemporary developments forcefully require unity in the efforts and cooperation of all the peoples, especially between the political forces of the workers class and between other progressive parties and organizations, at both national and international level, with a view to fulfilling their supreme aspirations: Building a better and more just world, a world of freedom and independence for the peoples, of peace and cooperation.

It is in this spirit, that the RCP and the PSF are determined to act and to cooperate closely.

DRAGANESCU MEETS MOROCCAN PARTY LEADERS IN RABAT

PPS, USFP Leaders

AU241523 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 24 Feb 79 AU

[Text] 'Ali Yata, secretary general of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco [PPS] received Emil Draganescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and leader of the RCP delegation which attended the PPS congress. Cordial, friendly greetings and best wishes for health and success were conveyed on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the PPS and its congress. Comrade 'Ali Yata in his turn conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmest wishes for health and happiness, and expressed his admiration for the untiring efforts that the Romanian president is making to develop Socialist Romania and to make peace and socialism triumph in the world.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the good relations and cooperation between the two parties as well as the desire to continuously expand the bilateral ties and exchanges as an important contribution to developing Romanian-Moroccan friendship.

The leader of the RCP delegation was also received by 'Abderrahim Bouabid, first secretary of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces [USFP]. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, he conveyed to the USFP first secretary friendly greetings and best wishes for success in the party activities. The USFP first secretary conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu his party leadership's appreciation for the fruitful activities he is carrying out at the domestic and international level, and for his valuable contribution to the cause of peace in the world. Both parties expressed the desire to expand their relations of friendship and cooperation.

UNFP Secretary General

LD262344 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, AGERPRES, 26/2/1979--'Abdullah Ibrahim, general secretary of the National Union of People's Forces [UNFP] of Morocco, received Emil Draganescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, who led an RCP delegation to the second congress of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco. On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, a friendly salute, wishes of good health and fresh success in the party's activity were conveyed to the general secretary of the UNFP.

In turn, Abdallah Abrahim requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed heartiest feelings and warm greetings, together with best wishes of good health and fresh success in his fruitful internal and international activity.

Both sides expressed the wish to develop the relations between the two parties.

RCP Message to PPS Congress

LD242303 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/2/1979--The R.C.P. representative to the Second Congress of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco, Emil Draganescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., addressed a message of friendship and of militant solidarity to the participants, reading: Our party, the working people of Romania, follow with much sympathy and keen interest the role of the Party of Progress and Socialism in the political life of Morocco, its activity alongside other national political, patriotic and democratic forces devoted to the consolidation of national independence and democracy, to using the national human and material resources to the benefit of Morocco's development on the road of progress and prosperity, of peaceful collaboration with other nations.

Referring to the upward course of the long-standing relations of friendship, solidarity and comradely collaboration, which became traditional, between the R.C.P. and the P.P.S.M., the message points out that these relations are grounded on firm observance of the rules of relations among the communist and workers' parties, on mutual trust and esteem. The meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and 'Ali Yata have had a decisive role in the evolution of these links.

Likewise, the friendly many-sided cooperation between Romania and Morocco, between the Romanian and Moroccan peoples, on fully equal rights, observance of national independence, noninterference in the home affairs of others and mutual advantage, has strengthened and diversified--the message reads. The two heads of state, President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Hassan II, play a fundamental role in deepening and expanding the Romanian-Moroccan relations.

After referring to the current preoccupations of the Romanian people, the message points to Romania's international activity. Romania--the message reads--is and acts for the liquidation of underdevelopment, for the building of the new international economic order based on equality and equity, which should pave the way to a faster progress of the lagging states, secure the world economy a harmonious development, favourable to all nations. In this framework, it shows that Romania promotes a policy of broad collaboration with the developing states, with the African ones in particular, which takes on forms of cooperation on a political, economic, cultural and technical plane, in the field of cadre training as well as in the sphere of international relations.

Socialist Romania also works consistently for the political settlement of the difference, of the states of tension and conflict among states, actively militating for a brake to be put on the tendencies of accentuating conflicts in Africa, starting from the need for the litigious issues to be solved by negotiations by the African countries themselves, without any outside interference.

It also declares for a comprehensive political, just and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to the solution of the Palestinian people's problems in recognizing its right to self-determination--including the setting-up of an independent Palestinian state--to guaranteed independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in the area.

The message highlights in conclusion the determination of the Romanian Communist Party to act, in the future too, for further strengthening and developing the traditional relations between the R.C.P. and the P.P.S.M., between the Romanian and Moroccan peoples.

PDRY ECONOMIC DELEGATION DISCUSSES TRADE, COOPERATION

Burtica Meeting

LD262346 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/2/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on February 26, the economic delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli, minister of trade and supply, who is visiting Romania.

During the talks problems were approached regarding the development of the relations of economic and technical cooperation and collaboration as well as of commerical exchanges between Romania and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The same day, the economic talks started between the Romanian delegation led by Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli.

Andrei Meeting

AU270919 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 27 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei this morning received Ahmad 'Abayd al-Fadli, minister of trade and supply of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The two sides discussed the development of relations between Romania and the PDRY in the interests of both peoples and of international peace and cooperation.

REPORT ON NATIONAL WOMEN'S COUNCIL GROUP'S PRC VISIT

LD262330 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1956 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, AGERPRES, 26/2/1979--On February 26, the delegation of the National Women's Council, led by Maria Bobu, vice-chairman of the council, was received by Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, honorary chairman of the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China.

During the meeting, friendly greetings were conveyed on behalf of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng.

Satisfaction was expressed at the relations of friendly cooperation on multiple planes between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, and emphasized was the special importance of the summit visits of May and August 1978 for the development of these relations.

The same day, the Romanian delegation met Kang Kejing, chairman of the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China.

During its visit to the People's Republic of China, the Romanian delegation visited economic units as well as cultural establishments and tourists spots in Beijing, Shanghai and (?Lanzhou), had friendly talks and exchanged views on the activity of the women's organizations of the two countries.

SFRY-PRC COOPERATION COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST MEETING

LD262032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1812 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, February 26, (TANJUG)--The first session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Mixed Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation has begun in Beijing.

On this occasion, both sides expressed their hope for the success of the meeting which should result in the signing of a protocol and other documents on Yugoslav-Chinese economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

PRC AMBASSADOR VISITS RIJEKA SHIPYARDS, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

AU221726 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 18 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[M.B. report]

[Summary] Rijeka--Zhou Jiuye, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia, arrived Saturday on a 2-day visit to Rijeka. The PRC ambassador and his staff visited the Rijeka communal assembly and the 3 May shipyards. Ambassador Zhou Jiuye had talks with local leaders on cooperation between the two countries in which Rijeka and the shipbuilding industry play a great role.

In the presence of local leaders, Ambassador Zhou Jiuye attended a delivery ceremony of a ship engine which the Rijeka shipyard built for a PRC customer. "So far the Rijeka shipbuilders have delivered 6 ships and 10 ship engines with a total of 190,000 horsepower, while 5 ships and another 4 engines are still being built."

The ambassador and members of the Chinese delegation were informed of possibilities for cooperation with the Yugoslav shipyards and about exchange in all other fields.

GREEK CP FIRST SECRETARY ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD261428 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1139 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 26, (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior) headed by the party's first secretary, Charalambos Drakopoulos, arrived here today at the invitation of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee.

LCY, Greek CP Delegation Talks

LD261844 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb. 26, (TANJUG)--Talks between the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), led by Stane Dolanc, Presidency secretary of the LCY, and the delegation of the Greek Communist Party (KKE) (of the Interior) led by Charalambos Drakopoulos, the first secretary, started here today.

The two delegations exchanged information on their stands and valuations of the current international situation and relations in the international worker movement as well as on internal sociopolitical trends and the two parties' activities. Bilateral cooperation was also discussed. In relation to this, both parties expressed readiness to develop it and, by so doing, to contribute to the promotion of cooperation and goodneighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Greece.

PRESIDENCY EXAMINES TITO'S MIDEAST TOUR, MAPUTO MEETING

LD261850 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb. 26, (TANJUG)--At its session held today and attended also by top-ranking officials of the federation, the Presidency of Yugoslavia examined the results of President Tito's recent visits to Kuwait, Iraq, Syria and Jordan.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia established that President Tito's talks with the heads of state and other ranking officials of the four friendly countries and with the Executive Committee president and other members of the Palestinian Liberation Organization leadership have been of outstanding importance for further developing Yugoslavia's comprehensive and friendly cooperation with the four countries and the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

The results of President Tito's visits, as stressed at the session, have reaffirmed the principles of a lasting and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis. President Tito's visits, it was further stressed, significantly contribute to the implementation of the principles, goals and policy of the non-aligned movement and to the democratic strengthening of the non-aligned countries' action unity.

The results of the tour, which took place at a time characterized by the great complexity of the international situation, reaffirm the important role of President Tito and socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia in constant efforts for the peaceful resolution of crucial world problems and the promotion of international relations as a whole.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia also approved a report by the Yugoslav delegation to the special ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau in Maputo.

The Maputo meeting, it was assessed at the session, affirmed the fundamental principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment both in regard to the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa as well as on a wider international level and accordingly represents an important step in preparations for the forthcoming Sixth Nonaligned Summit Conference.

SFRY ALLIANCE SENDS AID SHIPMENT TO ZIMBABWE UNION

LD262052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, February 26, (TANJUG)--A large shipment of Yugoslav humanitarian aid, totalling 100,000 U.S. dollars, has been flown here to Lusaka by a special Poslav Airlines (JAT) plane for the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), one of the two wings of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

The shipment is a part of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance's assistance to the liberation movements in southern Africa--South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and ZAPU.

The shipment of aid has been made possible by donations of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities to the fund for solidarity with non-aligned and developing countries and by donations collected as part of a drive of solidarity with the liberation movements in southern Africa and the Palestinian people, organized by the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance.

YUGOSLAVIA, THAILAND SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT IN BANGKOK

LD262126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1948 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok, February 26, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Thai talks on the promotion of bilateral economic relations and cooperation closed today with the signing of a Yugoslav-Thai trade agreement.

With this agreement the two countries have granted one another most-favoured-nation status. The agreement was signed by Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar and Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun.

The two ministers expressed the conviction that the agreement concluded opens up extensive possibilities for the expansion of bilateral cooperation in trade and economic cooperation in general. The Thai foreign minister said both countries are firmly committed to world (?peace) and prosperity, adding that the agreement signed today represents yet another demonstration of the two countries' joint wish to contribute to this end.

During the four-hour talks, the two delegations examined possibilities for expanding trade and promoting cooperation in maritime and air transportation, banking and industrial cooperation. Both sides, it has been established, are equally interested in as broad as possible cooperation in these fields for which favourable conditions exist.

This morning, Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Metod Rotar was received by Thai Vice Premier Sunthon Hongladaron. During the ensuing cordial talk, the mutual interest was expressed in promoting economic and other forms of cooperation between the two countries.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS ADDRESS BELGRADE SAWPY SESSION

Vrhovec on International Relations

LD262020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--While participating in the discussion at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, devoted a major part of his speech to the foundations of Yugoslav foreign policy, to our country's international activity and its relations with other countries, to the situation and developments in the nonalined movement, and to other topical questions concerning international relations.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed that it is clearer today than ever before that only the policy of nonalinement can successfully remove the negative trends which characterize the present world situation and further promote the positive and justified demands of peoples and countries. This, Vrhovec said, is the historic value of the nonalinement policy which has been definitely confirmed as a necessity in current international relations.

The foreign secretary assessed the present international situation as being fraught with many threats to peace and stability. We are confronted, Josip Vrhovec said, by many hotbeds of crises which are not of a local or regional character, but directly influence the overall situation of international relations. These are the trouble spots which involve issues of war and peace in the world. In these trouble spots and in international relations as a whole one can discern elements of the policy of force to resolve international disputes.

As a result of this policy there is a strong tendency to make new international alinements and blocs as well as other arrangements. This tendency is driving the world toward new divisions and spheres of influence.

In this context, there is no doubt that bloc confrontations in many trouble spots of the world are continuing and becoming aggravated. These bloc confrontations tend to develop divisions between complete blocs which undeniably have very serious consequences for the nonalinement policy, especially in areas where nonalinement has become the ruling or dominant orientation.

From all this, Josip Vrhovec stressed, it is clear to see the extent to which Yugoslavia is interested and the extent to which it must be interested in these international developments and in the efforts to have the nonalinement policy develop adequate answers in good time for the elimination of these negative events. It also seeks to affirm those positive developments for which the policy of nonalinement is fighting. Despite these negative trends in the world, the federal secretary believes, there is another very important fact--the constantly growing general tendency of the peoples and countries to live in peace and to be active subjects and equal factors in international relations.

Such an affirmation of the nonalinement policy has become the target of different forces trying to subordinate this policy to various bloc concepts and interests which are being realized in the relations and confrontation of the great powers, the federal secretary continued. Hence, while the nonalined movement is further affirming itself and strengthening its influence in world relations, it is at the same time encountering a number of difficulties and problems in its own ranks. However, Vrhovec said, no matter how difficult and grave these problems and contradictions are, it would be easier to overcome them if foreign interests were not attached to them, making them more profound. The attempts to impose these interests upon the nonalined movement under various political and ideological slogans and criteria are primarily directed at liquidating one of the essential criteria of nonalinement--its nonbloc orientation--and of linking the nonalined movement to block interests and confrontations.

Nonalinement as a historic movement, as an expression of the most progressive aspirations and needs of mankind, seeks to achieve aims which would lead to a different kind of world--a world without privileges, without domination, without hegemonistic interests and without bloc divisions.

This would be a world in which peace, equality, independence and progress would reign, equally accessible to all peoples and countries. For this reason it is particularly important in the present very contradictory and dangerous world situation, the federal secretary emphasized, that no divisions of any kind, based on the various social or political systems of the members of the movement, be made within the nonalined movement. The movement is not constituted, nor can it be oriented, toward functioning and orienting itself according to ideological criteria.

It is the task of the movement to insure that the broadest front of peoples, countries and progressive forces of the world are allowed to struggle to accomplish the very clearly defined goals of the movement, the federal secretary stressed. This is very important because, from the class point of view, a nonalined movement and nonalined policy of this type becomes one of the essential and significant elements of the struggle for general progress and of the struggle for the further development of world socialism. It is therefore necessary for a stubborn, consistent and uncompromising struggle to be waged so that what is already generally accepted and affirmed as the struggle for socialism in the world should not be removed from the world scene, and that the old anachronistic ideological criteria of the struggle for socialism as the struggle to strengthen the bloc concepts of socialism will be reimposed--the federal secretary for foreign affairs said.

In this connection, Vrhovec particularly pointed out the importance of the Belgrade ministerial conference of nonalined countries which, in his opinion, explicitly removed all these dangers, and impressively reaffirmed the basic principles and orientation of the movement. The conference thereby established a very favorable and fruitful basis for the further successful direction of activity in keeping with the above. President Tito's recent mission to Middle East countries was indisputably part of this positive context as were his talks which, among other things, referred to events in the nonalined movement and to what joint efforts should be made to eliminate whatever is threatening the movement and to make possible its positive affirmation and influence on the course of international policy.

In all these cases, and particularly now in connection with the crisis conflagration of war in Southeast Asia, Josip Vrhovec said, it can be discerned that there are people who do not like this policy because it does not promote bloc concepts and bloc orientations. The policy of nonalinement is the only possible basic orientation which leads to an escape from these dangerous conflagrations and wars and to the affirmation of those principles that should be universally valid in the world for all peoples and all countries and which should be applied to all crisis situations confronting the present-day world.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs reemphasized that the policy of nonalinement was expressed and affirmed to a maximum degree in Yugoslavia's relations with all countries, including its neighbors. In this context, the federal secretary touched upon the recent visit to Yugoslavia by the Italian minister for foreign affairs during which the further directions of trends in relations with Italy were established. Our joint assessment was a very high one, indeed the highest which it is possible to give to relations between two countries, Vrhovec stressed. He added that this is of exceptionally great significance not only for the state of bilateral relations but also as a model for the development of relations between countries with differing social systems.

The federal secretary stressed that Yugoslavia wishes and makes the utmost efforts to realize this policy with all its neighbors, and also with certain countries with which there are certain unsettled questions. In some places, however, Vrhovec said, there are attempts to discredit Yugoslav policy and to present it in a distorted light to the domestic or world public. Such attempts are short-lived, for it is hard to discredit principled policy, since it speaks most convincingly for itself. From this tribunal, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs concluded, we can also decisively and clearly confirm that we wish to develop relations with all countries and with all our neighbors in the most constructive and positive way: to build them on clear principles of equality, full mutual respect, recognition of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and also the right to one's own development without outside interference.

Grlickov Address

AU2617Z43 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Feb 79 AU

[Report on speech by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the SAWPY Federal Conference session on 26 February--portions within quotation marks are Grlickov recorded]

[Text] Dr Aleksandar Grlickov spoke at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference. He referred to relations within the international workers and progressive movement as well as to relations between communist parties and socialist countries.

The socialist forces in the world, including the communists, Grlickov said, face a great challenge in their search for true, amended or new answers to their own contradictions, which are not merely subjective in nature, but primarily objective and which, it appears, are quite regular.

"Between socialist countries and communist parties war conflicts are the last stage of conflicts. Even if we cannot explain them convincingly, it does not mean that we cannot try to explain them with a fresh Marxist analysis; but this does not mean to accept them as a means of solving the different mutual concepts based on (?objectively different conditions).

"The specter of the past manifests itself, among other things, in the assertions that some socialist countries are not socialist because the internal economic and social organization of their society does not conform with one's own experience or one's own perception of socialism in general or in one's own country. Life has negatively assessed attempts to dispute the socialist nature of a country because someone disagrees with someone elses view of some questions of a strategic or tactical nature.

"Life has confirmed that contradictions exist between socialist countries and communist parties, and these contradictions may--now we can speak more freely--be antagonistic. The communists in power face a real dilemma--whether to recognize that contradictions, which may be antagonistic, are possible between them or not to recognize the socialist nature of each other's country.

"We Yugoslav communists proceed from the premise that it is an objective law that there will be different roads of the struggle for socialism and the building of socialism. Proceeding from this we do not interfere in specific social and economic forms of organization of socialist societies in the several socialist countries. However, to the extent that some international foreign political strategies directly affect our interests and national sovereignty and socialism as a world process, we consider it our political and moral duty to express our views and to adopt a position. We have done this and we will probably continue to do so.

"In this connection we have always tended to turn more toward the things that unite the progressive and communist movement and not those that divide it. Differences exist between us and some communist parties; there are disagreements in views on the roads of the building of socialism and on foreign policy. We do not wish to conceal this, but at the same time we do not believe that this is a reason for not advancing relations and for not developing cooperation."

Assaults on our nonalined policy, and assaults and pressure on our determined defense of the basic principle of the nonalined movement--not to join any bloc--imposes a new historical responsibility on us in the defense of the nonalined movement.

"Under such conditions, the LCY has again assumed leadership of the struggle for independence, autonomy and responsibility to one's own people and one's own working class. It has stepped to the head of the struggle for the protection of the various roads to socialism and the various roads of the struggle for socialism. It has stood against all forms of nationalism in the workers and progressive movement as a whole. At the same time, it struggles to build a new type of internationalism, whose point of departure would be the independence and autonomy of every party, every people and every progressive movement and their right to adjust their political strategies and tactics to their own political, economic and social conditions. This new internationalism would exceed the framework of relations between the communist parties and enter the consciousness of all the progressive parties and movements and all the progressive people who make up the modern trend of socialism as a world process."

Bakocevic on Nonalinement

LD261804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1156 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

["Bakocevic report to SAWPY Federal Conference"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The SAWPY has assessed the current international situation as very complex and fraught with many dangers to peace and stability in the world. The international community is confronted with intensified competition between the great powers and blocs in extensive areas in a struggle for global positions and an expansion of their spheres of influence. Such a situation has brought about a slowing down and limitation in the process of relaxation and has led to the creation of fresh crisis points and armed conflicts. The complex international situation is also reflected in circumstances and relations in the contemporary workers and progressive movement: The struggle between centers in favor of imposing domination and hegemony and the forces struggling for general progress through the democratization of total international relations is also intensifying.

These assessments were contained in the introductory report by Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium Secretariat, to today's SAWPY Federal Conference session. Bakocevic also presented the Socialist Alliance's views on the situation and trends in the nonalined movement, the problem of disarmament, European security and cooperation, events in Southeast Asia, the international economic stiuation, the Yugoslav policy of neighborly relations and the current process of socializing our foreign policy, to which the SAWPY Federal Conference is being devoted.

Speaking about events in Southeast Asia, Bakocevic stressed that Yugoslavia is in favor of seeking just solutions to the existing crises by peaceful means and not by force while fully respecting the sovereign rights of all peoples and countries to peace, independence, territorial integrity and independent development. In Southeast Asia, Bakocevic said, we expect all peace-loving forces, and above all the warring parties, to do everything to insure that armed clashes cease and all armed forces return from foreign territories.

In the extremely serious situation in the world today, the SAWPY attaches exceptional significance to the role and activities of the nonalined countries for the development of detente into a universal process and its extension to all parts of the world. In its opposition to the policy of force, subjugation and all aspects of inequality in international relations, the nonalined movement is confronted with great pressures from forces which base their positions on the policy of bloc divisions, spheres of interest and the preservation of economic and political monopolies. Despite all this, Aleksandar Bakocevic stressed, the nonalined movement is successfully overcoming pressures and efforts to divide it. An ever-increasing number of countries, political parties and movements in the world are advocating the principles of a nonalined policy.

Bakocevic also pointed to considerably worsened international economic trends and the increased gap between the developed and developing countries.

In the Socialist Alliance's assessment, the establishment of a new and more just world economic order is an objective necessity, and more rapid development by the developing countries and more efficient cooperation between the developed and developing countries are in the interest of all countries in the world and of the entire international community.

The Socialist Alliance, Bakocevic stated, devotes its full attention to relations between Yogoslavia and neighboring countries and makes a significant contribution to insuring that these neighborly and friendly relations are constantly being promoted and are as meaningful as possible. In consistently implementing a policy of full equality and free development of all nations and nationalities, he said, Yugoslavia is in favor of respecting the national rights of the parts of our nations which live as national minorities in other countries.

The Socialist Alliance is in favor of the continued extension of cooperation between Albania and our country, for this is undoubtedly of mutual interest, Bakocevic emphasized.

The latest repetitions of the well known positions of some publications and declarations in neighboring Bulgaria, which usurp the Macedonian past and deny the existence of the Macedonia nation, Bakocevic stressed, are considered by our working people and citizens as an encroachment on the integrity of socialist nonalined Yugoslavia. They are convinced that these propaganda attempts will also fail completely. Throughout the world, as well as in Bulgaria, the truth that the Macedonian people found their own path of national and social liberation in the struggle against the fascist occupation and in the socialist revolution in community with the other Yugoslav peoples. is well known.

The Socialist Alliance believes that the socialization of Yugoslav foreign policy is an expression and requirement of the development of socialist self-management relations. In domestic policy, too, Yugoslavia consistently implements a policy of constant socialization and strengthening of the democratization of the whole of political and social life, and in this context, of its own foreign policy.

"That is why our international policy," Bakocevic emphasized, "in the same way as internal policy, has not been and cannot be the monopoly of narrow circles and centers."

SFRY international policy, a policy of peace, active peace-loving coexistence and nonalinements, has today become the political orientation of all citizens. Our working people, their work, social and political organizations, municipalities, towns, scientific institutions, provinces and republics take part in formulating it democratically and in its implementation. We have been trying and are still trying to bring all important questions of international relations and of Yugoslavia's foreign policy activity as close as possible to our working people, Aleksandar Bakocevic concluded, adding that we long ago rejected as unacceptable the thesis that "the ordinary man is not mature enough to be involved in international relations and foreign policy."

LCY MEMBER ATTACKS BULGARIAN POLICY ON MACEDONIA

LD261426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kumanovo, Feb 26, (TANJUG)--The Macedonian people has won its own freedom, by taking up arms shoulder to shoulder with Yugoslavia's other nations and nationalities under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (KPJ). The Macedonian people's centuries-old strivings for freedom were materialized in 1945, Dimitar Aleksijevski, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee, said on Mount Kozjak yesterday on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the 3d Macedonian Shock Brigade.

During World War Two, the 3d Macedonian Shock Brigade fought the fascist Bulgarian Army and took part in the liberation of the Macedonian cities of Veles, Skopje and Tetovo as well as in the closing operations for the liberation of Yugoslavia.

Referring to Yugoslavia's relations with neighboring Bulgaria, Aleksijevski said that, in Bulgaria, greater Bulgaria nationalism and chauvinsim is raising its head again and the most responsible Bulgarian leaders are negating the very existence of the Macedonian nation.

Nobody is entitled to rewrite and falisfy history, Aleksijevski emphasized. The existence of the Macedonian nation and state is a reality, he asserted.

Yugoslavia has always been and will be for goodneighborly relations with its neighbors and it is entitled to take interest in its ethnic people who live in neighboring countries, without any territorial claim, Aleksijevski pointed out.

YUGOSLAV ARMY COMMANDER CITES BULGARIA'S 'TERRITORIAL PRETENSIONS'

AU251658 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Feb 79 AU

[Dragan Dimitrijevic report]

[Text] In Nis today, the army unit which cultivates and continues the battle traditions of the Second Proletarian Shock Brigade celebrated the 37th anniversary of the formation of this famous shock brigade, whose wartime marches totaled 24,000 kilometers. A greetings telegram was sent to Comrade Tito from the celebrations.

In celebrating the anniversary of the famous brigade's formation, its veterans people's hero Jevrem Popovic Jesa, Milivoje Radovanovic Farbin and Lt Gen Milan Trazic, a delegation of the Cajnice commune, a delegation of Gradina, the birthplace of Bosko Buha, a delegation of the Zenica school named after Bosko Buha, the famous fighter of the Second Proletarian Brigade, representatives of the Nis region sociopolitical life, youths, pioneers and citizens participated along with young soldiers and officers.

Lt Gen Aleksandar Jankc, commander of the Nis Army region, greeted the young soldiers, officers and guests; Miodrag Trajkovic, an officer of the unit, then spoke about the war exploits of the Second Proletarian Brigade and the obligations of those who continue the battle traditions of the famous proletarians. We, soldiers and officers of our unit, under the flag of the Second Proletarian, who have grown and grow under the leadership of the League of Communists and Comrade Tito, announce to all our friends and to those who are not our friends, that we are prepared and capable of defending and preserving our freedom, honor and a peaceful rest of the fallen fighters of the Second Proletarian and all the fighters of the people's revolution, Miodrag Trajkovic said.

Congratulating the young soldiers and officers on the anniversary of the Second Proletarian, Lt Gen Milan Trzic stressed that lately there has been a serious reviving of nationalistic passions and unrealistic territorial pretensions in neighboring Bulgaria. Because of this, General Trzic said, we must strengthen our brotherhood and unity and our combat readiness even more. This is our best reply to all those from any side who plan against Yugoslavia. This is demanded of us by Comrade Tito and 1.7 million war victims, including the fighters of the Second Proletarian whose sacred traditions you continue.

Comrade Tito, we are prepared at any time to consistently defend and protect the achievements of our revolution, a telegram sent to the supreme commander from the celebration stated.

On the occasion of the Second Proletarian anniversary, soldiers were handed party cards, exemplary soldier badges and other commendations. At the Cele Kula school, a memorial room devoted to legendary Bosko Buha was opened. The detachment of this school is named after him.

KOSOVO PROVINCE NOMINATES HODZA FOR SFRY PRESIDENCY

AU221735 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Summary] Pristina, 15 February--The Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP provincial conference today supported the proposal of the Provincial Coordination Committee for Cadre Policy that Fadilj Hodza, a member of Yugoslavia's Presidency, should be the candidate for member of the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Nomination of Zarkovic

AU221737 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Summary] Titograd, 15 February--The Presidium of the Titograd SAWP communal conference today adopted the proposal that Vidoje Zarkovic should again be candidate for member of the SFRY Presidency.

Slovenia Republic Presidency Nominations

AU221740 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Feb 79 p 3 AU

[Summary] Ljubljana, 16 February--The Presidium of the republican conference of the SAWP of Slovenia at its session on 16 February registered Viktor Avdelj as a candidate for the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. Stane Markic, vice president of the Republican Committee of the Veterans Federation, was registered as a candidate for member of the Presidency of Slovenia.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH TUNISIA--Tunis, Feb 22 (TAP)--Tunisian Information Minister Chedli Klibi received Wednesday morning Mr Alexander Stanic, Yugoslav deputy minister of information, for talks on bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Both sides agreed to strengthen more the exemplary cooperation between the two countries in the field of information and exchanged views on the next two meetings of the Intergovernmental Council of Information Coordination between Nonaligned Countries. On the other hand, Abdelwahab Abdallah, the information minister's principal private secretary, and Alexander Stanic signed Wednesday afternoon a programme of cooperation in the field of information between the Tunisian Information Ministry and the Yugoslav Federal Information Secretariat for 1979-1980. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD]